PROFILE OF QUEBEC

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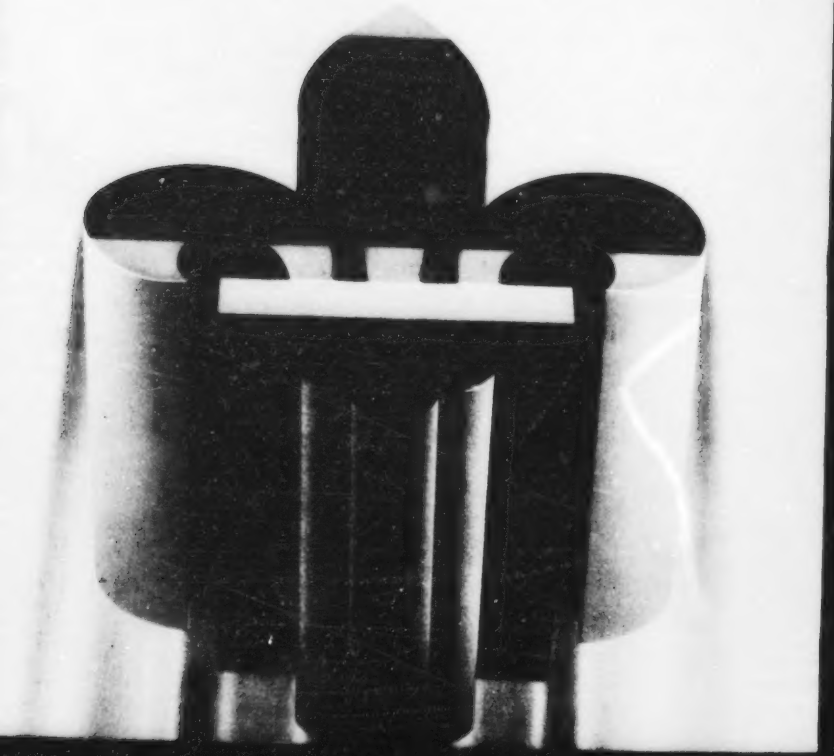

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In 1948 Québec adopted its official flag; the heraldic description of this flag reads as follows: *"Azur with a cross argent cantoned with four* fleurs de lys *couped argent."*

A decorative element on ancient monuments, the *"fleur de lys"* was brought to America on the sailing ships of Cartier and Champlain. It also figured on the standards of King Charles VII's archers, on the merchant marine headquarters in France in former times, and on the colors of several kings. The blue recalls St. Martin's cloak and white was once the French national color.

The *fleur de lys* has always, everywhere, been the symbol of purity, sincerity, peace, grandeur and sovereignty.

The provincial flag which incorporates this emblem, a testimony of faithfulness to French origins, is a fine complement to the motto of the Province of Québec, "JE ME SOUVIENS".

HISTORY

". . . Like the patriarch of Biblical times, he (Jacques Cartier) became the father of a great people whose history can already be written; although they are no longer New France these people still constitute a new France and observe the counsels of the past, because the past was of their making. They are learning themselves the great art of survival under all circumstances and wherever they go in the future, their loyalty may always be relied upon although they will always be themselves . . ."

Etienne Gilson (1)

Engraving by F. Gandon (1934), done for Cartier's fourth centenary celebrations. Mme Charles de la Roncière collection, Paris. Catalogue of Amitié franco-canadienne, *Editions du Temps, Paris, 1967.*
(Photo Jean-Louis Frund)

The first explorers to visit what is now Québec arrived several thousands years before Christ. As far as we now know, it is almost certain that Northeast Asians crossed the Bering Strait and gradually spread out across North America. Some of these newcomers, later to be called Indians by the Europeans, settled in the South, while the others who arrived later progressed northerly as far as Greenland; these were the Eskimos. Nevertheless, the history of Québec which can be measured chronologically and whose order of events is well known begins in 1534.

The founding of Québec in 1608 marked the beginning of the French colonial régime, which endured until the signing of the Treaty of Paris when the French colonial Empire collapsed. This régime was marked by five wars with the English and two with the Iroquois. There followed a British colonial régime resulting in major problems for the settlers at that time, but these were gradually overcome. In spite of the efforts made in 1774, 1791 and 1840, no well-defined constitution was drawn up until 1867. At first this provided for a federation of four states, including Québec, which were joined later by six others. That was Canada in the last century. Nevertheless, for some time now the Canadian use of the federal system has been under increasingly harsh criticism. Several of the essential points of the 1867 Constitution have been questioned, and no one can yet predict how it will evolve in the future. The very least Québec is requesting at the official level is that the Constitution be revised.

CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF EXPLORATION IN AMERICA

Before reviewing the known facts of Québec's history chronologically, it would be well to note briefly how the first explorers probed about America's east coast.

From 875 to 1016, Irishmen, Icelanders and Vikings explored the coastal areas of Newfoundland (Vinland), Labrador (Mark-

land), Baffin Land (Helluland), the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Nova Scotia. On many occasions they tried in vain to settle there. The last known voyage dates back to 1347.

1492: Christopher Columbus of Genoa lands on San Salvador Island in the Antilles.

1497: John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto), a naturalized Venetian sailor of Genoese origin, working for Henry VII of England, discovers Cape Breton, explores the coast of Nova Scotia, travels to the south of the St. Pierre Miquelon Archipelago, and visits Newfoundland.

1501: The Portuguese Gaspar de Corte Real reaches one of the bays of Labrador (Hamilton or Sandwich), then disappears without a trace.

1502: His brother Miguel leaves to search for him, travelling the length of the south shore of Newfoundland; he enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence then he in turn disappears. Newfoundland becomes Corte-Real Land.

1504 to 1508: French expeditions: Breton fishermen arrive at the Newfoundland fishing grounds; Jean Denis, of Honfleur, explores the coast from Bonavista to the Strait of Belle-Isle; Jean Ango, a shipowner from Dieppe, sends a ship to Newfoundland which brings back the first Indians seen in France.

1513: Ponce de León takes possession of Florida for Spain.

1520: The Portuguese Jose Alvarez Fadungez explores Cape Breton Island as far as Cape North, and southern Newfoundland to Placentia Bay.

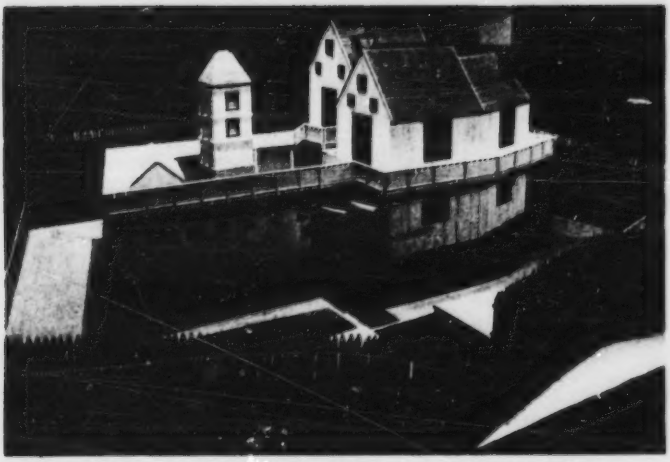
1524: Charles V places Estevan Gomez in charge of an expedition which sails for Cape Breton Island, explores the south shore of Nova Scotia, enters the Bay of Fundy and follows the coast of Maine to the Cape Cod region.

1524: An expedition ordered by François I and led by Giovanni de Verrazano of Florence explores the east coast of North America from Spanish Florida to Portuguese Newfoundland; Jacques Cartier of Saint Malo is a member of this expedition.

1528: Verrazano's second expedition sails for the Bahamas then south to the mouth of the Orinoco and the northern part of Brazil; again, Jacques Cartier is with the party.

QUÉBEC HISTORY IN CONTEXT

1534:	Jacques Cartier's first voyage to Gaspé at the eastern tip of the territory.	François I in France; Henry VIII in England
1535:	Jacques Cartier's second voyage, up the St. Lawrence to the Indian settlements of Stadacona (Québec City) and Hochelaga (Montréal).	
1608:	Samuel de Champlain of Saintonge founds Québec City.	Henry IV in France; James I in England
1616:	First schools opened at Tadoussac (where the St. Lawrence meets the Saguenay River) and at what later became Trois-Rivières.	



Model of Champlain's reconstructed "Abitation" in Québec City (1613)
(Photograph collection, Communications Department).

1621: First entry in the registers of acts of civil status. Only in Québec have parochial registers of civil status been kept for over three hundred years.

1629: Québec City invaded by the Kirke brothers.

Richelieu in France; Charles I in England

1632: Québec (and Acadia) restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.

1634: Trois-Rivières founded by the Sieur de Laviolette, on orders from Champlain.

1639:	First hospital and first convent for young girls founded at Québec City: the Hôtel-Dieu, directed by the Hospitallers of Dieppe, and the Ursuline Convent, established by Marie de l'Incarnation of Tours.	
1642:	Ville Marie (Montréal) founded by Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve of Champagne.	Mazarin in France; Cromwell in England
1668:	Québec Seminary founded by Mgr. de Montmorency-Laval; this was the first secondary school establishment for boys. In 1852 its extension, Laval University, was founded.	Personal Reign of Louis XIV (1661) Restoration in England: Charles II (1660)
1690:	William Phipps repulsed before Québec by Frontenac, Governor of New France.	William III in England
1734:	Le Chemin du Roi (The King's Highway), first road connecting Québec and Montréal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, laid out by Jean-Eustache Lanouiller of Boisclerc.	Louis XV in France; George II in England
1737:	The St. Maurice Foundries (les forges du Saint-Maurice), one of the first metalwork plants in North America, built near Trois-Rivières.	
1750:	Birth of the textile industry. In Québec City, garments are made of native cloth ("étoffe du pays").	

1759:	Québec captured by Wolfe. The following year at St. Foy, Lévis failed to recapture the city. Montreal surrenders.	George III in England
1763:	New France handed over to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris.	
1774:	The Québec Act passed. French Canadians are granted freedom of religion and the right to use the French Civil Code along with the English Criminal Code; the seigneurial régime is retained.	Louis XVI. Declaration of Rights at Philadelphia; beginning of uprisings in the 13 American colonies.
1775:	Montreal taken by the American general Montgomery; siege of Québec; Montgomery killed.	
1776:	Siege of Québec raised.	July 4: Declaration of Independence of the United States of America
1791:	Canada divided into two provinces under the new Constitution; Lower Canada (capital at Québec) with French-speaking majority, and Upper Canada (capital at York (Toronto)) with an English-speaking majority.	Louis XVI flees to Varennes
1792:	First Session of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada.	Monarchy abolished in France
1803:	First pulp and paper installations set up at Lachute, in western Québec.	Napoleon I (1804)

1829: McGill University founded at Montréal. — Charles X, King of France; George IV in England

1836: First railway line inaugurated between Laprairie and St.-Jean-sur-Richelieu. — Louis-Philippe, King of France

1837: Armed rebellion provoked by government authoritarianism. Upper Canada's rebels led by W. L. McKenzie and those of Lower Canada by Louis-Joseph Papineau. Rebels quickly put down by English troops. — Victoria, Queen of England

1841: Both Canadas united constitutionally.

1845: Cotton industry begins in Sherbrooke.

1864: Preparatory conferences held at Charlottetown on the setting up of a Canadian constitution. — Napoleon III

1867: British North America Act passed, uniting Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec and Ontario as a federation.

1878: Branch of Laval University established at Montréal. This branch received some degree of autonomy in 1889 and was granted its official charter, and the name Université de Montréal, in 1920.

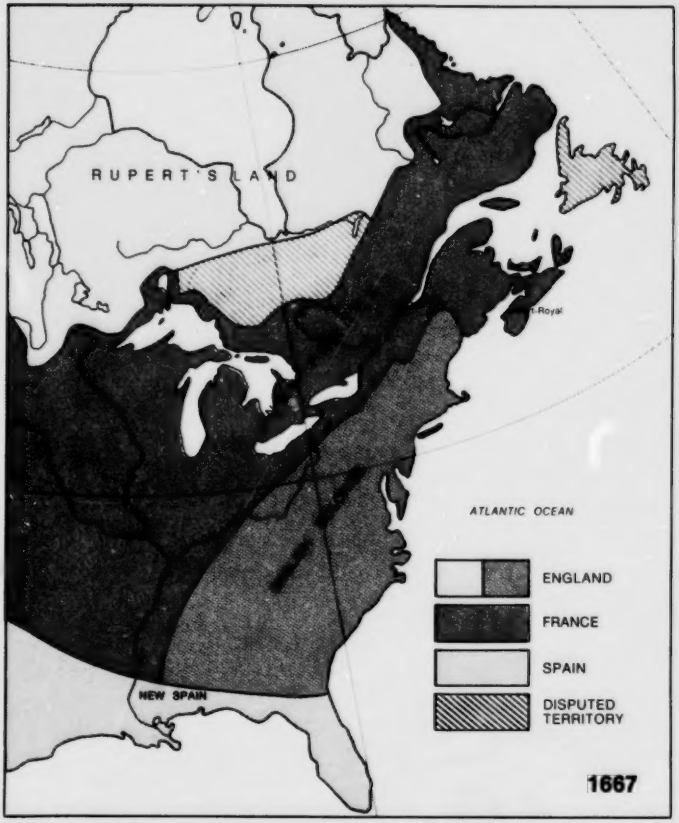
1907:	Work begun on the Québec Bridge which collapsed twice before it was finally completed in 1917.	Edward VII of Great Britain (1901)
1917:	Women vote for the first time in the federal elections; this right was granted by the Québec Legislature in 1940.	George V of Great Britain (1910)
1952:	First television station (CBC) inaugurated in Montréal.	Elizabeth II
1954:	University of Sherbrooke founded.	
1959:	St. Lawrence Seaway inaugurated, linking the Atlantic and the Great Lakes.	
1964:	Education Department set up, replacing the Public Education Service, following the recommendations of a Commission of Inquiry on Education (the Parent Commission), instituted in 1961.	
1967:	Universal and International Exhibition held at Montréal.	
1968:	Two-Chamber system ends in Québec with the abolition of the Legislative Council (the Upper House); Legislative Assembly (the Lower House) becomes the National Assembly.	In the U.S. Martin L. King, Robert Kennedy assassinated
1968:	University of Québec established.	Czechoslovakia: USSR invades Prague France: Disturbances in May

1969: Bill 63, to promote the French Language in Québec, passed in the National Assembly.

1970: Socio-political disturbances: the kidnapping by the "Québec Liberation Front" (FLQ) of James Richard Cross, British diplomat stationed in Montreal, and five days later of Pierre Laporte, Minister of Labour and Manpower in the Bourassa Government elected in April. Cross released on December 3 to return to London; Laporte killed by strangulation on October 17.

1971: James Bay Development Corporation is set up, and entrusts Hydro-Québec with the hydroelectric development of the principal watercourses; future annual production of all plants estimated at 88.5 billion kWh.

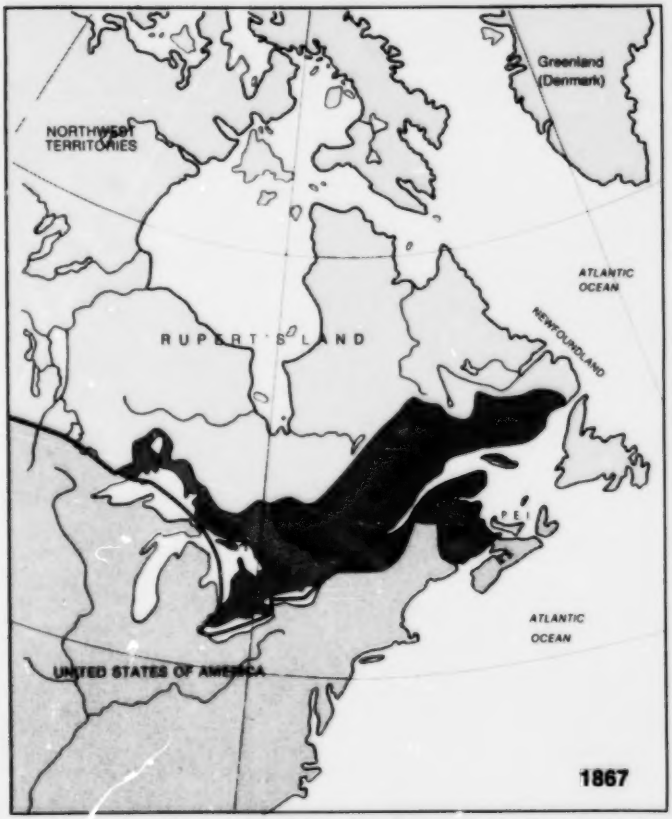
1972: General strike by 210,000 unionized employees in the public and parapublic sectors; sympathy strikes affect unionized employees of the private sector affiliated to the three major federations.



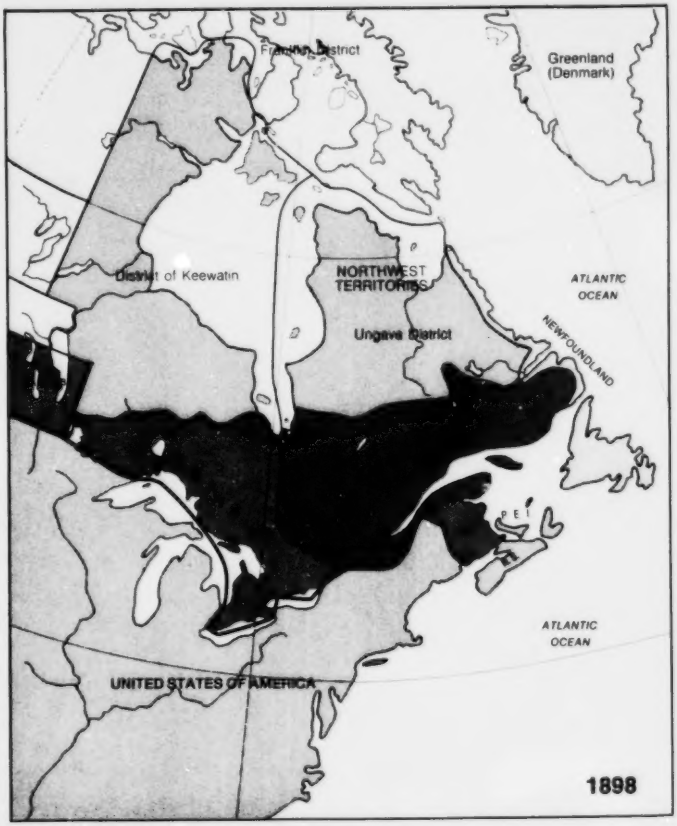
France establishes roots in North America: Port-Royal, Acadia (1606), Québec (1608). The English begin settling in Virginia (1606-1607). England and France both claim Acadia, recognized as a French possession by the Treaty of Bréda (1667). The King of England (1670) grants a company a charter to trade in the Hudson Bay area.

By Treaty of Paris (1763), Eastern North America becomes British territory, except for the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon (Fance). The British set up colonial governments for Québec, Newfoundland (including Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands) and Nova Scotia (including the present New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island). The Hudson's Bay Company continues to administer Rupert's Land. France surrenders Louisiana to Spain

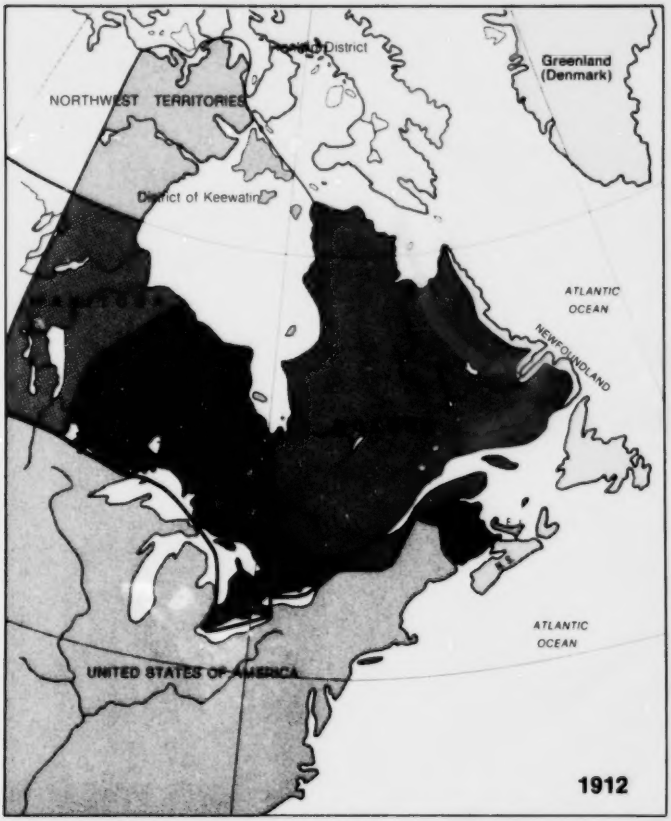
After being legally constituted, Québec is divided into Upper and Lower Canada (1791). Spain returns Louisiana to France (1800); the United States purchases it in 1803.



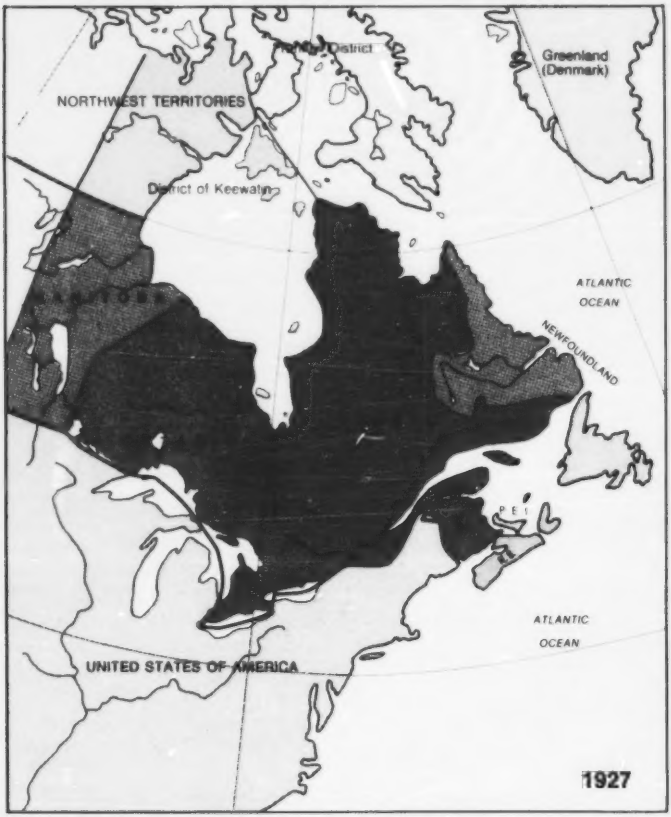
The British North America Act, July 1. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia join Canada (Ontario and Québec) to form a federation.



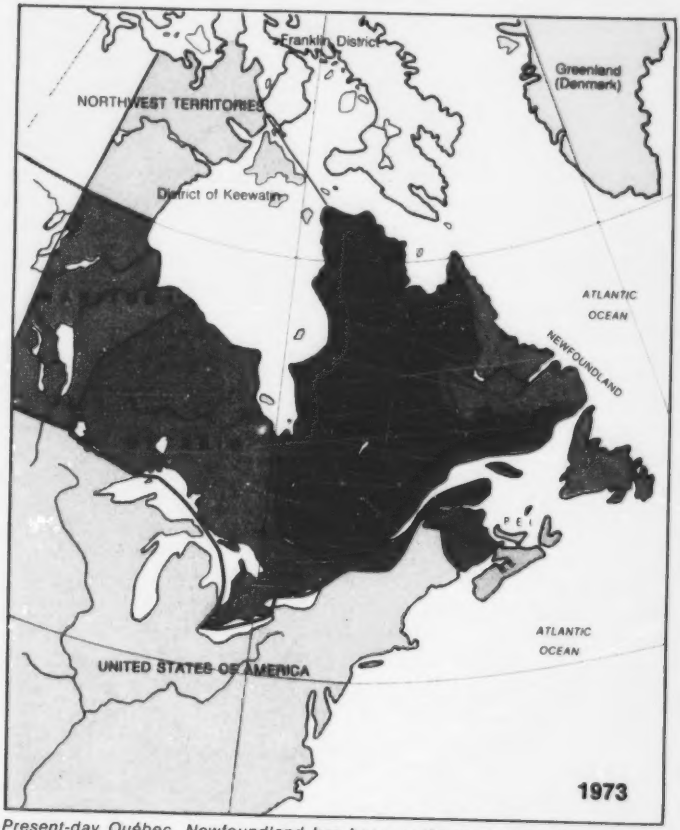
The territory of Québec is extended northward.



Ontario is enlarged. Québec, which includes mainland Ungava, extends north to Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The Québec-Labrador border is not determined.



The British Privy Council defines the Labrador border in Québec; Labrador becomes attached to Newfoundland.



Present-day Québec. Newfoundland has become the tenth Canadian province in 1949.

TERRITORY

". . . Speaking of New France as a whole, I may say that it is a good country and one that contains in itself a good portion of all that can be wished for. The soil is very good; it produces wonderfully well and is not ungrateful; we have had experience of that. The country is covered with dense and very fine forests intersected by large and small rivers. In these lakes and rivers there are great numbers of fish of all kinds, very good and very dainty . . .The country is a very healthy one . . . and very large."

Pierre Boucher, Governor of Trois-Rivières (1663) (2)

Mount Orford, one of the hills in the Eastern Townships (2 750 ft).
(Photo, Tourism Branch)

Saint-Siméon (Charlevoix), on the St. Lawrence.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department).

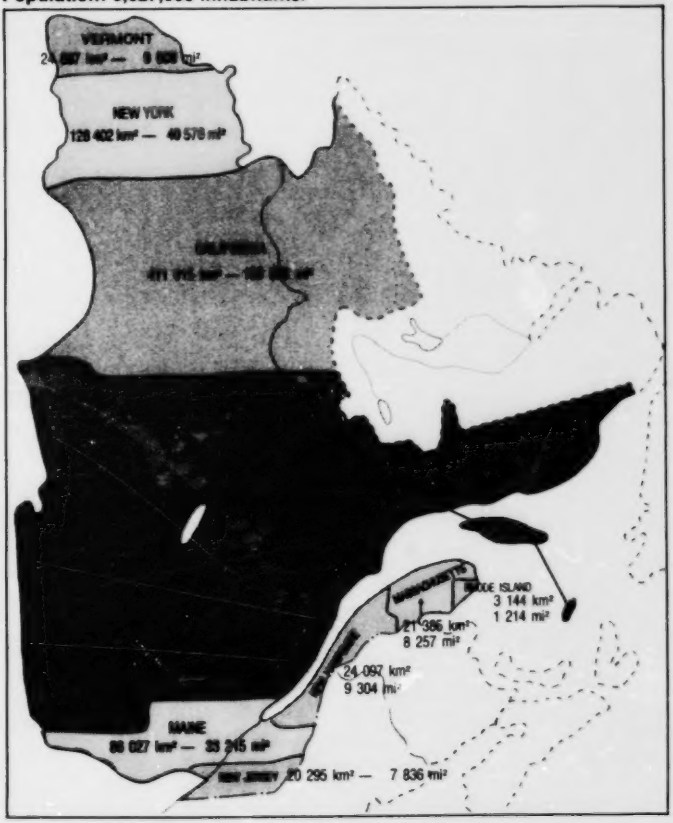
Québec is the largest in size of the ten provinces of the Canadian Federation and second only to Ontario in population; its attractions are many.

To better appreciate its vastness, Québec's territory should be compared to that of European countries. The combined territories of Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Switzerland and both Germanys could be contained within Québec. Using an American scale, the area of Québec is equal to the combined areas of the states of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, California . . . and Texas.

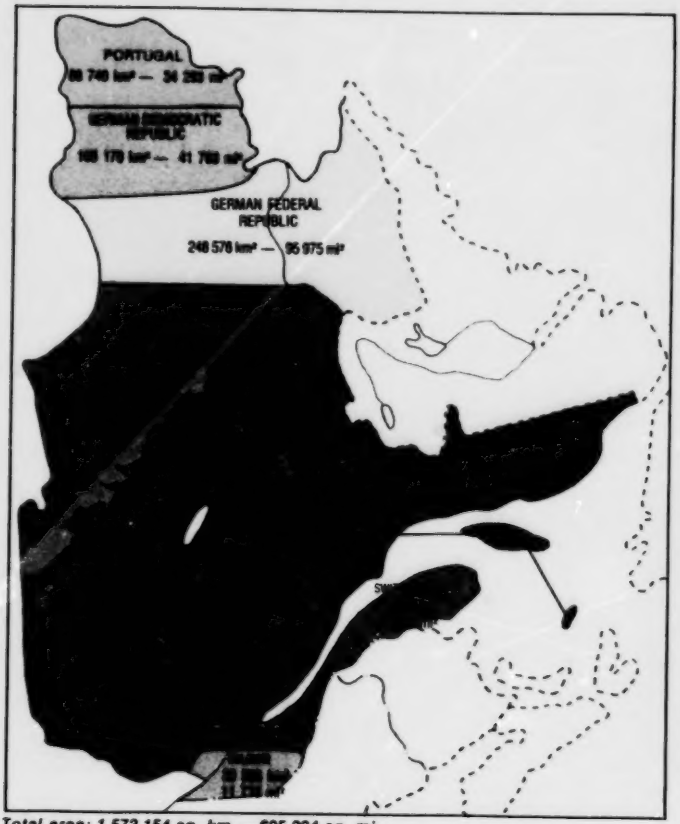
Québec is bordered on the northwest, north and northeast by James Bay, Hudson Bay, Hudson Strait, Ungava Bay and the North Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Strait of Belle-Isle and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the south by the Province of New Brunswick and the American states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York; its western boundary is a natural one, the Ottawa River which follows the meridian 79°30′.

QUÉBEC

Total area: 1,540,681 sq. km — 594,860 sq. mi.;
(Taking into account Québec's claims to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the total area comes to 1,648,266 sq. km — 636,400 sq. mi.).
Population: 6,027,000 inhabitants.



Total area: 1,529,070 sq. km — 590,375 sq. mi.
Population: 77,117,646 inhabitants



Total area: 1,573,154 sq. km — 605,394 sq. mi.
Population: 189,431,162 inhabitants

AREAS IN CANADA

(in square miles)

Province or territory	Land	Fresh Water	Total	Percentage of Canada
Newfoundland	41,164	2,195	43,359	1.1
Labrador	101,881	10,945	112,826	3.0
(disputed territory)				
Prince Edward Island	2,184	—	2,184	0.1
Nova Scotia	20,402	1,023	21,425	0.6
New Brunswick	27,835	519	28,354	0.7
Québec	**523,860**	**71,000**	**594,860**	**15.4**
Ontario	344,092	68,490	412,582	10.7
Manitoba	211,775	39,225	251,000	6.5
Saskatchewan	220,182	31,518	251,700	6.5
Alberta	248,800	6,485	255,285	6.6
British Columbia	359,279	6,976	366,255	9.5
Yukon	205,346	1,730	207,076	5.4
Northwest Territories	1,253,438	51,465	1,304,903	33.9
Canada	3,560,238	291,571	3,851,809	100.0

(in square kilometers)

Newfoundland	106,614	5,685	112,299	1.1
Labrador	263,871	28,347	292,218	3.0
(disputed territory)				
Prince Edward Island	5,657	—	5,657	0.1
Nova Scotia	52,841	2,650	55,491	0.6
New Brunswick	72,092	1,344	73,436	0.7
Québec	**1,356,792**	**183,889**	**1,540,681**	**15.4**
Ontario	891,195	177,388	1,068,583	10.7
Manitoba	548,495	101,592	650,087	6.5
Saskatchewan	570,269	81,631	651,900	6.5
Alberta	644,390	16,796	661,186	6.6
British Columbia	930,529	18,068	948,597	9.5
Yukon	531,844	4,481	536,326	5.4
Northwest Territories	3,246,392	133,294	3,379,686	33.9
Canada	9,220,981	755,165	9,976,147	100.0

On the preceding table the territory of Labrador is shown as detached from both Newfoundland and Québec. The boundary here is being disputed since according to a 1927 jugment rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, Labrador was attached to Newfoundland, then a British colony. Many geographers and legal specialists in Québec and abroad consider the Privy Council decision not worth the paper it was written on.

The boundary delimitation was submitted for examination to the court of one of the parties involved. The dispute was over natural resources, which are strictly under provincial jurisdiction, and an agreement had to be reached on the meaning of the word "coast". The judges decided that the *Labrador coast* could be considered as extending as far as 400 miles back from the Atlantic.

RELIEF

Québec consists of three major geographical regions which, going from north to south, are the Canadian Shield, so called because of its concave shape, the St. Lawrence Plain, and the Appalachian Mountains.

The Canadian Shield extends from the far north to the Laurentian Mountains, the oldest range in the world. The northern part is characterized by the *tundra*. The only vegetation in this permanently frozen earth (permafrost) consists of a few dwarf birches about one foot high, and lichens called *Caribou moss*.

South of the tundra is the *taiga*, a northern forest of stunted trees; in the northern sector these trees are scattered, but farther south they are more plentiful. Even further south is the Laurentian Plateau, the most productive forest zone.

(Photo, Québec Film Bureau)

The St. Lawrence Valley is in a geological depression zone between the Shield and the Appalachians. The population density is heaviest in this region, and the soil most suitable for farming.

The Applachians consist generally of plateaus, some valleys, and higher mountain masses, occupying a region covering the Eastern Townships, the south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gaspé Peninsula.

The territory is interspersed with a network of thousands of lakes and rivers, of a combined area of 110,000 square miles. The St. Lawrence River flows in an easterly direction through the southern part of the territory. This is one of the great rivers of the world, two thousand three hundred miles long with a flow of 310,000 cubic feet per second. Its principal tributaries include the Ottawa (696 miles), the Saguenay (475 miles), the St. Maurice (325 miles) and the Manicouagan (310 miles). Another is the Richelieu which links the St. Lawrence with the

Hudson River in the State of New York, via Lake Champlain; this river joins the St. Lawrence at Sorel after travelling a distance of some 80 miles.

CLIMATE

"In speaking of this climate the use of the word harsh would not be too strong, since this implies Siberian winters and stifling summers . . ."

Raoul Blanchard (3)

Real winter, by which is meant the period during which snow covers the ground, varies from region to region.

In the Montréal Plain it lasts 12 to 13 weeks,
in the Québec region from 16 to 17 weeks and
on the Lower St. Lawrence North Shore 23 weeks.

The period between the last spring and first winter frosts also varies from one region to the next:

The Montréal Plain is favored with 140 days;

in the remainder of the St. Lawrence Plain and the foothills of the Appalachians and Laurentians the duration is 120 to 140 days;

in the Lake St. John Plain it lasts 110 to 120 days.

The high North has fewer than 80 frostless days. The climate is especially harsh by reason of the wide temperature variations which may be as much as 30 degrees in less than 24 hours. Still, although the climate is one of extremes, it remains generally a healthful and exhilarating one. The following table is based on meteorological observations made over the past 30 years.

TEMPERATURES IN CERTAIN PLACES

(in degrees Fahrenheit)

	Average temperatures		Extreme temperatures	
	January	**July**	**High**	**Low**
The North				
Fort Chimo	—11.0	53.3	90	—51
Knob Lake	— 9.4	55.1	88	—59
Nitchequon	— 9.1	56.7	90	—57
Port Harrison	—13.0	48.0	86	—57
The South				
Bagotville	3.5	64.2	96	—46
Father Point	10.8	58.4	99	—33
Montréal	16.3	70.8	97	—29
Québec	11.3	66.7	97	—34
Sept-Iles	7.1	59.6	90	—46
Sherbrooke	15.2	68.2	98	—42

(in degrees Centigrade)

The North				
Fort Chimo	—23.9	11.8	32.2	—46.1
Knob Lake	—23.0	12.8	31.1	—50.6
Nitchequon	—22.8	13.7	32.2	—49.4
Port Harrison	—25.0	8.9	30.0	—49.4
The South				
Bagotville	—15.8	17.9	35.6	—43.3
Father Point	—11.8	14.7	37.2	—36.1
Montréal	— 8.7	21.6	36.1	—33.9
Québec	—11.5	19.3	36.1	—36.7
Sept-Iles	—13.9	15.3	32.2	—43.3
Sherbrooke	— 9.3	20.1	36.7	—41.1

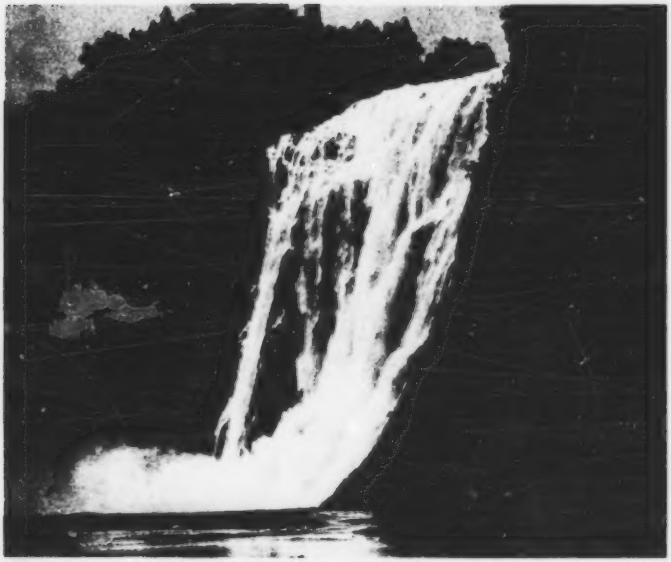
PLACE NAMES

If place names reflect man's relationship to the territory where he lives, those in Québec are very revealing. They are influenced by three major factors since they are directly related to the occupation of the land by the native peoples (Indians and Eskimos), the French and finally the English. There are all kinds of place names in Québec and their origins are many; names are descriptive, historical, legendary, mythical, religious and so on.

Needless to say it is not our intention to make a study of each one, but we might point out a few.

There are 700 Eskimo place names like *Innuksuak, Inoucdjouac, Inukshuktuyuk* and *Inussulik*. Indian names are much more abundant, since the Indians were in frequent contact with the French: *Québec* ("strait" in Algonquin); *Matane* (from the Algonquin *Matawan*, "a meeting of rivers"); *Gaspé* (French corruption of *Gespeg*, "end" or "extremity" in Micmac); Manicouagan (French adaptation of *Manicouaganistiku*, "drinking place"); *Grand'Mère* (French translation of *Kokomis*, "old woman", inspired by the shape of a rock in the bed of the St. Maurice which resembles her silhouette).

French place names can be descriptive of the territory to which they are given, or are those of old families; some are religious names evoking the various saints; they began to spring up all through the territory of Québec at the end of the 17th Century. Places were named according to the shape of their terrain or in memory of seigneurs, explorers, founders, soldiers, churchmen, missionaries and celebrities of the French Court; names were also taken from legends or historical events. Some of them are very old and were conferred by the discoverers and explorers themselves: *Blanc-Sablon, Sept-Isles, Baie des Chaleurs* and *Ile aux Coudres* were all named by Jacques Cartier; the names *Cap-à-l'Aigle, rivière du Gouffre, Cap Tourmente* and *Pointe-aux-Alouettes* were conferred by Champlain. These two explorers also named geographical



Montmorency Falls, on the Beaupré Coast (274 ft).
(Photo, Québec Film Bureau)

features in honor of contemporary celebrities. The *Ile d'Orléans,* (Island of Orléans) was given this name by Cartier in 1535 in honor of Henri II, son of François I and Duke of Orléans; the Montmorency Falls *(Chute Montmorency)* was so called by Champlain in 1632 in homage to Charles de Montmorency, sieur d'Ampville and Meru and Viceroy of New France; *Mont-Louis* in Gaspé calls to mind Louis XIV and the *Richelieu River,* which empties into the St. Lawrence at Sorel, is linked to the memory of Louis XIII's first minister.

Nor were the celebrities of Québec's military and religious history forgotten: Iberville, Montcalm, Lévis, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Rouyn, Malartic, Plessisville, Dosquet, Fabreville and others call these to mind.

Names brought over from France have been given *Beauce*, south of Québec, and *Gentilly*, near Sorel; other such names more recently given include *Honfleur, Montpellier, Pierrefonds, Fontainebleau, Issoudun, Limoilou, Bernières* and so forth.

Other names are as descriptive as they are picturesque: *Les Eboulements, Les Escoumins, Grondines, Trois-Pistoles, Les Méchins, Ruisseau-à-Rebours, Anse-Pleureuse, Manche-d'Epée, Cloridorme, Gros-Morne*, and others.

The very great number of saints' names and religious names used as French place names in Québec is confusing, although such a situation is perfectly normal in a Catholic country. The same sort of thing is seen in France where the names of many municipalities begin with "Saint". A recent analysis showed that in Québec there are 42 Notre-Dame's, 21 Saint Joseph's, 19 Saint Jean's, 18 Sainte-Anne's, 17 St. François's, 13 Saint-Louis's and 11 Saint-Pierre's. To avoid confusion it was felt necessary to qualify some of these, so we have *Notre-Dame-du-Portage, Saint-Joseph-de-la-Rive, Saint-Jean-des-Piles, Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, Saint-François-du-Lac, Saint-Louis-du-Ha! Ha!* and *Saint-Pierre-de-la-Malbaie*, to give but a few examples. In some regions, particularly in the southwest where the American Loyalists settled after the revolution in 1776, the qualifying names were influenced by the surroundings; thus we get such names as *Notre-Dame-de-Stanbridge, Saint-Paul-d'Abbotsford, Saint-Elie-d'Orford, Saint-Grégoire-de-Greenlay, Sainte-Cécile-de-Whitton* and *Saint-Germain-de-Grantham*. Among some of the better known English place names are *Sherbrooke, Drummondville, East Angus, Coaticook, Farnham, North Hatley* and many others.

The Geographical Commission selects official place names throughout the territory, although its decisions are subject to approval by the Lands and Forests Department of which it forms part. This Commission was officially created in February, 1920.

POLITICAL LIFE

Historically French-Canadians have not really believed in democracy for themselves; and English Canadians have not really wanted it for others. Such are the foundations upon which our two ethnic groups have absurdly pretended to be building democratic forms of government. No wonder the ensuing structure has turned out to be rather flimsy.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau (4)

Québec City: two ultramodern administrative centers house eight government departments, two government bodies and some 8 000 civil servants at the Parliament Complex.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

STRUCTURES

Fashioned by History, that of North America and Europe whose ups and downs often had far-reaching repercussions here, Québec's political institutions were borrowed from all eras and all regimes. Its complex government machinery has derived its inspiration from three main sources of influence:

1 — *The administrative and judiciary traditions of the Old Regime of France*, which organized and governed the Canadian colony from 1608 to 1760.

2 — *The British parliamentary system of government*, which gave rise to the drafting of the British North America Act, the basis of the Canadian Constitution, which is still a model for several aspects of federal government.

3 — *The realization that Québec is the guardian of French culture* in a country whose federal administration is officially bilingual and bicultural.

The Canadian System of Government

The Canadian government is a federation based on parliamentary democracy in which certain institutions inherited from the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain have been retained. Her Majesty Elizabeth II is Queen of Canada.

Basic elements of the Constitution:

(a) *The British North America Act* (1867), which established Canada as a federation with powers distributed between the central government and that of the constituent states (called *provinces*);

(b) *The Statute of Westminster* (1931), which removes Canada from the jurisdiction of the British Parliament and reserves it a place in the union of Commonwealth nations;

Québec City: National Assembly Building (end 19th century); southern and eastern façades.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

(c) *Innumerable rulings* of the Supreme Court (federal court of last resort) and of the Privy Council, until 1940; these decisions ratify certain customs and usage making them executory, as allowed under British parliamentary traditions.

The Status of Québec

Québec is one of the two entities in the Canadian cultural and ethnic duality. Of its six million and some inhabitants, more than 80 percent are French-speaking. The French-minority communities of varying sizes in the nine other provinces of the federation form a total population of some 1.3 million inhabitants. This is why Québec forcibly feels its natural calling as the mainstay of French-speaking Canadians.

Because of this vast majority of five million French-speaking inhabitants of French origin, and to the extent to which it has been difficult for them to participate in the activities of the central government, Québec has always sought a maximum of autonomy within the Confederation. Furthermore, the 1867 document authorizes the *provinces* to exercise full sovereignty in educational matters. Québec has invoked this constitutional provision in support of most of its claims in taxation matters, which is why it has been engaged in an almost perpetual struggle with the federal government. This is not at all surprising since this conflict of the distribution of powers is found in almost all federative systems of government.

Québec does not have a constitution in the strict sense of the word. There is no one formal, definite, venerated document. It would appear, however, that quite a large segment of the population would like to have one drafted. This is why in 1967 the Legislative Assembly requested the parliamentary committee on the Constitution to gather the various elements of the internal constitution into a workable whole, and to recommend possible new provisions. This body, which has since become the Committee on the Presidency of the Council, the Constitution and Intergovernmental Affairs, must also formulate recommendations as to the best ways in which a constituent assembly acting as the voice of the people of Québec in matters regarding the internal constitution of Québec and the negotiation of a new type of Canadian constitution can be established and convoked.

Between February 1968 and June 1971, Canada witnessed four important constitutional conferences grouping the premiers of the ten federated provinces, presided over by the head of the federal government. At the most recent one, held in Victoria, British Columbia, a charter was submitted containing federal proposals which, had it been accepted unanimously, would have changed the Canadian constitution radically. Because of its basic stands, however, Québec was unable to subscribe to it. The rejection of the *Victoria Charter* has caused the work to be suspended.

INSTITUTIONS

Following in the footsteps of the other provinces, Québec, at the end of 1968, abolished its Legislative Council (Upper House) and, in turn, abandoned its bicameral system which is still in effect in the federal government. At the same time, it changed the name of its Legislative Assembly (Lower House) to that of the National Assembly.

It should go down in history that the Legislative Council, composed of 24 members appointed by the government and remaining in office until the age of 75, was empowered, along with the Legislative Assembly, to study bills.

In theory, under the fiction of the British Crown, a Lieutenant-Governor, with a five-year term of office, governs the province. He represents the Queen for *provincial* purposes, even if he is designated and paid by the federal government.

It is an acquired fact today that he has no personal power and that he must leave all legislative matters up to his Cabinet of ministers. As a result, for all practical purposes, the true chief of state is the prime minister who is always the head of the political party which obtained the most seats in a general election. As President of the Executive Council, he governs insofar and as long as he retains the "confidence" of the National Assembly, according to the principle of the Cabinet system of responsible government.

The Executive Council, or Cabinet, is responsible for orienting policies and directing the Administration. It exercises a very important role, since, by virtue of the majority in parliament, it is sure in advance of having the bills it proposes adopted. The vast powers with which it is entrusted also enable it to pass regulations to complement the statutes.

From the outset of his term, the prime minister chooses and appoints the members of the Executive Council from among his party's delegation. At will, he can then replace them or transfer their portfolios. This is called a cabinet shuffle. Since July 15, 1867, 22 prime ministers have presided over the Executive Council of Québec:

P.-J. Chauveau (Conservative), from July 15, 1867, to February 27, 1873
Gédéon Ouimet (Conservative), from February 27, 1873, to September 22, 1874
Charles-Eugène Boucher de Boucherville (Conservative), from September 22, 1874, to March 8, 1878
Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière (Liberal), from March 8, 1878, to October 30, 1879
Adolphe Chapleau (Conservative), from October 31, 1879, to July 30, 1882
J.-A. Mousseau (Conservative), from July 31, 1882, to January 23, 1884
John J. Ross (Conservative), from January 23, 1884, to January 25, 1887
Louis Olivier Taillon (Conservative), from January 25, 1887, to January 29, 1887
Honoré Mercier (Liberal), from January 29, 1887, to December 16, 1891
Charles-Eugène Boucher de Boucherville (Conservative), from December 21, 1891, to December 16, 1892
Louis-Olivier Taillon (Conservative), from December 16, 1892, to May 11 1896
Edmund James Flynn (Conservative), from May 11, 1896, to May 24, 1897
Félix-Gabriel Marchand (Liberal), from May 24, 1897, to September 25, 1900
Simon-Napoléon Parent (Liberal), from October 3, 1900, to March 23, 1905
Lomer Gouin (Liberal), from March 23, 1905, to July 9, 1920.
Louis-Alexandre Taschereau (Liberal), from July 9, 1920, to June 11, 1936
Adélard Godbout (Liberal), from June 11, 1936, to August 26, 1936
Maurice Duplessis (Union Nationale), from August 26, 1936, to November 8, 1939
Adélard Godbout (Liberal), from November 8, 1939, to August 30, 1944
Maurice Duplessis (Union Nationale), from August 30, 1944, to September 7, 1959
Paul Sauvé (Union Nationale), from September 11, 1959, to January 2, 1960
Antonio Barrette (Union Nationale), from January 8, 1960, to July 5, 1960
Jean Lesage (Liberal), from July 5, 1960, to June 16, 1966
Daniel Johnson (Union Nationale), from June 16, 1966, to September 26, 1968
Jean-Jacques Bertrand (Union Nationale), from October 2, 1968, to May 12, 1970
Robert Bourassa (Liberal), from May 12, 1970

Québec about 1700, from an engraving by La Potherie (1668-1738).
(National Archives of Québec)

Extended Executive Power

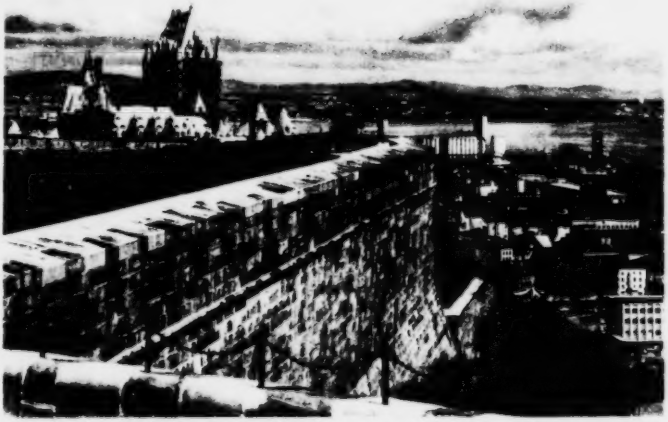
To a certain extent, commissions of inquiry are an extension of the executive. These bodies, more closely related to institutions of the British countries, are entrusted by the government with a problem on which it wants a complete study. Since the 1950's, some of them have had a determining influence on the management of public affairs and on important administrative reforms: constitutional problems, education, the administration of justice, the financial system, and so forth. The government is free to accept or refuse the recommendations of the commissions and does not accept them all. But the inquiries do create a favorable climate for research and due consideration, and they represent one important and occasionally original phenomenon among Québec institutions.

Extended Legislative Power

In recent years, elected standing or special parliamentary committees have been increasingly and methodically used. The standing committees are dependent on each section of the administration under the authority of a minister. A few others have been added, such as the one on the presidency and the one on public accounts. Appropriations and statutes are being increasingly discussed within the committee under whose jurisdiction they come. The committees sit even during between-session holidays, which means that the National Assembly is continuously active.

The 21 Québec government departments are answerable to the National Assembly for some eighty large bodies and specialized corporations. The main ones are:

Québec National Archives
Québec National Library
Québec Deposit and Investment Fund
Québec Hydro-Electric Commission (Hydro-Québec)
Civil Service Commission
Workmen's Compensation Commission
Rental Commission
Minimum Wage Commission
Superior Council of Education
Québec Planning and Development Bureau
Autoroutes Authority
Farm Credit Bureau
Public Protector (Ombudsman)
Protection of the Environment
Québec Deposit Insurance Board
Québec Health Insurance Board
Québec Crop Insurance Board
Québec Pension Board
Consumer Protection Bureau
SIDBEC (Steel Complex)
Québec Industrial Development Corporation
Québec Liquor Corporation
Québec Housing Corporation
Québec Police Force



Québec City: view from the Citadel and the fortifications looking towards the east and the Beaupré Coast; the Château Frontenac in the middle ground. (CP Photo)

Administrative Reorganization

As of the 1973-74 fiscal year, within the framework of a deep reform to modernize its administrative machinery, the government will adopt the Planning and Programming Budgeting System which was perfected and applied effectively by the United States government.

This is a management method for voted or non-voted appropriations according to specific programs of action, and no longer by administrative units or categories of expenditure. In this way, the three main responsibilities of the administration are integrated: planning of government objectives, programming the means to achieve them, and budgeting or allocating human, physical and financial resources.

It is absolutely essential that the system be modernized because of the increase over the last twelve years both in the annual appropriations necessary to operations of the administration and in the Civil Service and parapublic personnel. In 1969, the Québec budget was $600 million and there were 30,000 civil servants. In 1972, the National Assembly voted total appropriations of more than $4 billion and there are now some 280,000 people in the public and parapublic sectors.

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The land is divided into 108 electoral districts for the purpose of popular representation, and a single ballot voting method is used whereby each member is elected by majority vote. When Parliament is dissolved at the discretion of the Executive Council, an election must be held, and a general election must be called at least every five years. However, four-year terms seem to be the rule now (1939, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1962, 1966, 1970).

Members are elected by true universal suffrage. All citizens, male and female, have the right to vote as of age 18. Women were allowed to vote for the first time in 1940, and the 1963 Election Act lowered the minimum voting age from 21 to 18 years. Furthermore, one reaches majority at age 18. Election expenses, many of which are taken over by the government, are also limited by law. All party candidates must submit a detailed balance sheet of their receipts and expenditures during the election campaign.

In July 1971, the National Assembly set up a Standing Commission on Reform of the Electoral Districts, which is under its jurisdiction. This body, which submitted its first report in March 1972, must see to it that each district has 32,000 voters, allowing for a 25 percent margin one way or the other if deemed necessary. Special geographical or demographic considerations are the only exceptions to these norms.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VOTE IN QUÉBEC
1936-1970

Year	Voters on list	% Voted	Members				
			Liberal Party	Union Nationale	Social Credit Rally	Parti Québécois	Other Parties
1936	734,025	76	14	76	—	—	—
1939	753,310	77.8	70	15	—	—	1
1944 (1)	1,864,692	72	37	48	—	—	6
1948	2,036,576	75.2	8	82	—	—	2
1952	2,246,889	75.88	23	68	—	—	1
1956	2,393,350	77	20	72	—	—	1
1960	2,608,439	80.38	52	42	—	—	1
1962	2,721,933	78.5	63	31	—	—	1
1966 (2)	3,222,302	72.1	50	56	—	—	2
1970	3,481,498	82.6	72	17	12	7	—

(1) women voted for the first time
(2) the voting age was lowered from 21 to 18 years

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONALIZATION

Government administration has always been centralized in the capital, Québec City. Its increased responsibilities, however, have compelled the government to constantly extend its field of action, to such an extent that fearing increasing unwieldiness of the administrative machinery, it began to set up both centralized and decentralized components. This is exemplified by the fact that local school boards (councils) have given up some of their powers to the State which is redistributing them to regional school boards and inter-regional bureaus.

Following studies conducted by the economic research office of the Department of Industry and Commerce, with the cooperation of the Economic Advisory Council (now the Québec Planning and Development Bureau), in 1966 the government made public a reorganization of regional administrative responsibilities. This was done to make the regions uniform. Formerly there had been some forty different types of regions according to various kinds of activity: economic development, education, government administration, social security, and so forth. As a result of the reorganization, there are now ten growth centers around which all regional development gravitates: Lower St. Lawrence-Gaspé Peninsula, Saguenay-Lac St. Jean, Québec, Trois-Rivières, Eastern Townships, Montréal, Outaouais, Northwest, North Shore and New Québec.

The Department of Industry and Commerce set the pace of decentralization itself by appointing ten regional representatives to carry out, each in his own region, the Department's activities. The Department of Education also created regional bureaus designed to stimulate, coordinate and advise school bodies in their respective areas. Other Departments have taken advantage of the new distribution, such as Cultural Affairs, which is making its policy of dissemination and decentralization increasingly felt.

The Department of Municipal Affairs is doing its share, too, by increasingly regrouping municipalities with a view to estab-

Québec City: ships awaiting spring in the harbour.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

lishing regionally viable entities. A sizable decrease in the number of municipalities — approximately 1,588 in June 1958 — will make it possible to provide Quebecers with more, better-quality services.

The Cabinet passed a new law in order to apply this reform, enabling the Minister to regroup units by decree and, as a result, to decrease the number of entities.

A committee to reorganize municipal legislation was also made responsible for compiling and updating the present laws on which city and town administration is based (Cities and Towns Act), as well as the laws governing other municipalities: townships, united townships, villages, parishes and undesignated territories (Municipal Code), and making them into one bill. Work is also being done to prepare a uniform accounting system and to draft an accounting manual for municipal administrators.

The Department of Municipal Affairs is also concerned with the new problems with which the large urban centers are faced, and has set up a special committee to analyse all aspects of the Montréal Urban Community (more than two million inhabitants), including the surrounding communities to the north and south of Montréal. This committee has been asked to plan and forecast the main urban trends for the next 20 years. The outcome of this study will probably be the most detailed survey ever made of municipal problems in Québec.

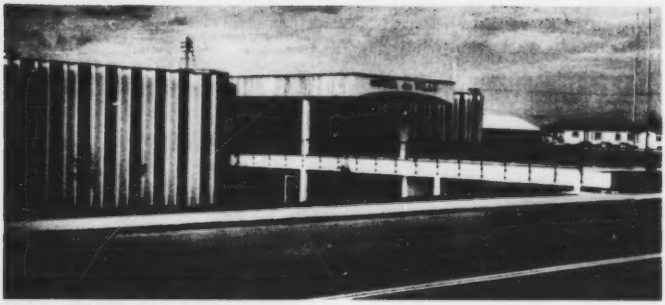
Each municipality has its council, with a mayor and a varying number of councillors. It administers revenue from property taxes, government grants and various taxes on sales and industry.

The Urban Communities

Based on methods used in Toronto, London and Stockholm, the Government has given the Québec, Montréal and Hull (Outaouais) urban centers metropolitan governments, which have been in existence since January 1, 1970. These are called urban communities.

The urban community, an entirely new element in Québec, is a supramunicipal body which makes it possible to regroup certain inter-municipal services by guaranteeing municipalities coordination, efficiency, better quality, and, especially, a more equitable distribution on the regional scale, considering the limited financial capacity of small municipalities. Therefore, the urban community represents a true regional body, with great administrative autonomy. Based on the participation principle, the urban community allows each of its member municipalities to retain its own identity if it so wishes.

The Québec Urban Community includes 26 municipalities, that of Montréal 29, and Hull 32. Each of the Québec and Hull community municipalities is represented by a member on the council of the community. This is usually the mayor, unless another delegate is designated by the town council. The Montréal Council of the Community has special status. Com-



(Photo. Québec Film Bureau)

posed of the mayor and councillors, it includes a representative of each of the municipalities under its jurisdiction. The executive committee of the Québec community is composed of seven members, that of Hull eight, and that of Montréal 12.

It became even more imperative to establish these new structures because, according to the forecasts of the Economic Council of Canada, Québec, like all so-called *"developed"* societies, will experience even vaster migrations toward urban centers than had already been prevalent over the last few decades. It has even been implied that 86 percent of the population of Québec, to reach 7.2 million in 1980, will live in urban areas, and that 65 percent will live in metropolitan centers of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Financial Structures

In Canada, tax revenue is divided among four levels of authority: the federal government, the provincial governments, the municipalities and the school boards. The share that devolves to each level was defined in the 1867 British North America Act. However, depending on the pressures of certain emergencies (wartime priorities) and changing situations (development of the social security plan), the sharing of taxes as originally planned has gradually fallen away, to the point of being almost hopelessly entangled. However, the different fields of taxation can be regrouped as follows:

(a) *The Federal government* collects taxes directly from physical and moral persons, in its own name and on behalf of some of the provinces. Succession duties were left to the provinces. It also levies various taxes, including one of 12 per cent on all manufactured products. It alone collects duty and excise taxes.

(b) *The Québec government* itself collects direct income taxes from physical and moral persons, as well as succession duties (which it is also preparing to give up gradually, taking certain steps to that effect; the major ones became effective in January 1973). The other sources of income include various consumer taxes, income from duties and permits, profits of Crown corporations and various forms of payment from the federal government.

(c) *The municipalities and school boards,* although they derive a sizable portion of their income from government grants, levy a property tax, calculated on real estate assessment. Some municipalities also levy a business tax, the rate of which is determined according to the type of enterprise and the rental value of the premises occupied.

Government Finances

According to the budget, the net general expenditures of the government increased by approximately $350 million during the 1971-1972 fiscal year, representing a 14.3 percent increase over the previous corresponding period.

The ordinary expenditures earmarked for the Departments of Social Affairs and Education represented 36.9 and 29.9 percent respectively of the total budget. The per capita expenditure in these areas rose from $220 in 1966-67 to $470 for the 1971-1972 fiscal year.

The 1972-1973 budget is expected to reach $4,222.5 million for ordinary expenditures and $391.4 million for capital expenditures.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

1961-1962 — 1972-1973
(in millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Ordinary Revenue	Loans	Ordinary Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
1961/62	754.1	150.0	713.6	103.3
1962/63	851.4	170.0	808.6	126.0
1963/64	941.4	252.3	905.8	161.0
1964/65	1,227.7	243.9	1,188.9	203.4
1965/66	1,601.6	299.1	1,571.9	249.5
1966/67	1,899.6	270.3	1,838.2	255.3
1967/68	2,314.7	250.0	2,217.7	247.6
1968/69	2,662.3	403.3	2,544.6	225.9
1969/70	3,004.0	290.4	2,979.9	254.8
1970/71	3,653.6	346.2	3,659.4	280.4
1971/72*	3,920.0	541.9	3,809.2	370.4
1972/73*	4,231.0	N.A.	4,222.5	391.4

*Approximate figures

Source: Québec Yearbook, Department of Industry and Commerce.

LOANS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

(in millions of dollars)

	1967	1969	1971
Government of Québec	250.0	290.4	541.1
Municipalities	308.5	201.3	188.6
School Boards	98.4	100.1	156.8
Hydro-Québec	264.3	260.0	320.0
Miscellaneous	N.A.	117.1	50.9
Total	921.2	968.9	1,258.2

Source: The Economic Situation in Québec, 1971; Department of Industry and Commerce.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT DEBT
PER PERSON, PER EMPLOYEE AND
BY PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME

Year	Per Person ($)	Per Employee ($)	% of Personal Income
1966	614	1,762	33
1967	722	2,037	31
1968	774	2,205	31
1969	819	2,299	32
1970	877	2,460	32
1971	932	2,559	32

Source: Québec Bureau of Statistics

Administration of Financial Affairs

On April 1, 1971, the Québec Government began a vast reform to modernize administrative machinery. It redistributed the responsibilities of the bodies which administer public funds:

1 — The *Treasury Board* has five main duties, including that of passing regulations with regard to the collection and administration of public monies.

2 — The *Department of Finance* supervises, controls and manages everything connected with financial affairs, revenue and expenditure and public accounts.

3 — The *Comptroller of Finance* is primarily responsible for seeing that expenditure is in order before payment.

4 — The *Auditor-General* (keeper of the accounts) has as his main responsibility the verification of expenditure after payment.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

". . . to facilitate the desired opening on the world for Quebecers (. . .) to intensify and increase their French way of life in America . . ."

Jean Lesage,
Prime Minister of Québec,
(1960-1966) (5)

Québec has maintained relations abroad, in a rather off and on manner, from 1871 until 1939; there were immigration and business offices in Paris, London, and Brussels which functioned either autonomously or in collaboration with the Canadian government.

In 1939, after adoption of a law authorizing it to do so, Québec inaugurated official offices in Ottawa (1940) and New York (1943). In 1961 a Québec Government House was inaugurated in Paris and the following year another was opened in London, and in 1963 the office in New York took on the title of a Délégation Générale.

Beginning in 1965, Québec Government offices were opened in Milan, in Chicago (1969), in Düsseldorf (1970), in Boston, Dallas, Los Angeles and Lafayette, Louisiana, in 1971. Finally, in 1972, one was opened in Brussels and one is planned for Tokyo in 1973.

Québec Government Houses and Offices Abroad

EUROPE

France

Délégation générale
66, rue Pergolèse
PARIS 16e
Tel: 727-61-39
Telex: 62401

Great Britain

Délégation générale
12 Upper Grosvenor Street
LONDON W. 1
Tel: Mayfair 4155
Telex: 261618

Italy

Maison du Québec
Via Manzoni, 16
MILANO
Tel: 79-56-73
Telex: 34555

West Germany

Regierung von Québec
Kö-Center
Königsallee, 30
4 DUSSELDORF
Tel: (211) 139 52
53
54
Telex: 038 587 659

Belgium

Délégation générale du Québec
15, rue de la Loi
BRUXELLES
Tel: 11-37-85
Telex: 25-276

NORTH AMERICA

Délégation générale
17 West 50th Street
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020
Tel: 581-0770 (212)
Telex: 0012-6405

Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
Park Square Building, Room 409
31 St. James Ave.
BOSTON, Mass. 02116
Tel: 426-2660 (617)
Telex: 0094-0112

Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
1714 Adolphus Tower
1412 Main Street
DALLAS, Texas 75202
Tel: 214-742-6095
9663
Telex: 0073-0112

Bureau du gouvernement du Québec
510 West Sixth Street
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Cooperation with other Governments

The Department of Intergovernmental Affairs, created in 1967, has a mandate to take the necessary measures to facilitate intergovernmental cooperation and to promote the influence of Québec. This cooperation is found in the extension of constitutional powers and affects mainly three departments: Intergovernmental Affairs, Education and Cultural Affairs. However, over the years, it has involved most of the departments.

With North America:

Since 1969, Québec has signed cultural, technical and economic cooperation agreements with her closest Canadian neighbors, Ontario and New Brunswick. Moreover, certain American states, such as Louisiana and Maine, have expressed the desire to have closer ties with Québec by signing similar agreements to promote the development of their strong French minorities of French descent, and thereby encourage the teaching of French as a second language.

With France:

The signing of the first exchange agreements between Québec and France go back to 1964-1965, but it is from 1968 on that these exchanges really multiplied. We have participated in an increased tightening of the very natural bonds which bind the two most important communities of the French-speaking world. By 1972, almost 20,000 persons had been exchanged at the rate of some 5,000 per year, distributed almost equally from both countries.

The work of the Office franco-québécois pour la jeunesse (Franco-Québec Office for Youth) should be singled out, as it holds a special place in these exchanges. It organizes special three-week observation periods for young people in the 18-30 age group who are selected from all backgrounds and whose interests are varied: data processing, agriculture, wholesale trade, recreation, etc. Far from being a tourist junket, the stay in a country represents a training period, a real education in

African trainee in a government department, Québec City.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

international exchanges. In the four years of its existence, the O.F.Q.J. has made 12,000 training periods possible on both sides of the Atlantic.

With Africa:

Franco-Québec cooperation has permitted Québec to extend its internal jurisdiction to other countries, especially to those of French-speaking Africa. It is in this way that Québec participated in the conferences of the Ministers of Education at the Conférence de la Francophonie de Niamey, in 1969, which prepared the way for the creation of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, of which the first general secretary is a Quebecer, Mr. Jean-Marc Léger.

The cooperation of Québec with French-speaking African countries is made possible on the one hand through the Canadian International Development Agency (C.I.D.A.) and, on the other hand, through bilateral exchanges between Québec and other countries. The latter date back to 1968 and concern teaching and, directly, the service for cooperation with other governments of the Department of Education. The countries concerned are Gabon, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, the Congo-Kinshasa, Sénégal, the Cameroons, Mauritania, Mali and Dahomey.

QUÉBEC, THE CAPITAL CITY

". . . I only knew Québec City from afar. I often lost myself in contemplation before its picturesque silhouette, its abrupt cliff, its massive citadel, the ramparts, its bastions and towers, the steeples and bell towers . . ."

Louis Fréchette (6)

Québec City, a small capital which gave its name to a territory in which France could easily be contained three times, once extended its authority over almost three-fourths of the North American continent. Founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain, a native of Saintonge, on a narrow strip of land at the foot of Cape Diamond, it soon ascended the cliff and spread on the plateau, where from the beginning the religious orders built their monasteries, convents and colleges.

It is a city with a rugged horizon, whose altitude varies from 50 to 350 feet above sea level, and is the only fortified city in America north of Mexico. Québec has long since spilled over its walls; it forms now, with the suburbs and its twin city, Lévis, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, a conglomeration of more than 400,000 inhabitants. While keeping up with the rest of the territory, it has preserved its position as the cradle of French civilization in America, especially since it is the seat of the only French-speaking government of the continent and of the British Commonwealth.

At the end of the 60's, Québec became a huge construction site: highways; residential, commercial and administrative areas; restoration of monuments and old houses; deep changes

Québec City: partial view of the northern districts on a bend of the St. Charles River with its newly landscaped banks.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

in the layout of the city beyond the walled-in area, and finally works which should allow the capital to breathe and progress.

The skyline of Québec has changed considerably in the last few years, especially around the government buildings and the National Assembly, just west of the walls. Indeed, in an old district considered somewhat decrepit, two important groups of administrative buildings have been constructed and occupied, one of which having a tower with 30 floors of office space. In May 1972 at the time of the opening, one of the largest reorganizations in the history of the Administration took place: some 8,000 civil servants from eight Departments and four agencies moved into premises incorporating an entirely new concept of "office landscaping". Formerly scattered throughout the city, they are now at the center of the parliament complex which is already said to be one of the most dynamic and functional in Canada.

An old city, seat of the government and of a university, with a busy port, Québec remains a city which is a magnet for tourists, for, from the point of view of an American visitor at least, one has to go as far as Mexico to find a comparable attraction. With the old city and the Island of Orléans declared areas protected by the Department of Cultural Affairs, its green suburbs, its hotels and restaurants reputed for the excellence of their cuisine and well supplied wine cellars, the winter carnival, the summer festival, its numerous artistic expositions, Québec could be designated as an artistic city. But no doubt it is the population which gives it its greatest charm; it is probably among the last of North America, except the Mexican, which still takes the time to live, speak, communicate . . .

This homogeneous population of the capital is largely French-speaking, with only 16,000 English-speaking inhabitants, i.e. 4% of the total population (1971 census).

SOCIAL LIFE

"... Some twelve generations have put their hopes in and labored for French Canada. They have taken on obligations which we cannot deny. Foremost among them is the long-standing desire to organize in the valley of the St. Lawrence a social order which will really be at the service of French Canadians ..."

Michel Brunet (7)

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

THE PEOPLE

The Indians

Indian Affairs were made the responsibility of the Federal Government by virtue of a section in the British North America Act of 1867, which assigns to the Canadian Parliament exclusive legislative authority concerning Indians and the land which is reserved for them in Canada, including Québec. The Federal Minister for Indian Affairs and Northern Development is especially concerned with the problem of integration into the industrial civilization, the modern socio-economic world with its characteristics of paid work and the consumer market. Ottawa also greatly contributes to the overall education of the Indians: financing of teaching and of school equipment, granting of scholarships and special grants.

A certain number of Indians, especially those in isolated regions, are still engaged in hunting, fishing and trapping, from which they derive a large part of their income. There is a tendency to abandon these traditional activities as the forest industry and, to a lesser degree, the mining industry, employ an increasing number of Indians.

In urban regions, the occupations are more diversified: the processing industry, commerce, handicrafts and some liberal professions are attracting more and more Indians.

The Eskimos

Unlike the Indians, who are scattered throughout the territory, Québec Eskimos all live in New Québec, in 11 coastal villages from Hudson Bay to Ungava Bay. Because of its language, way of life and isolation, the Eskimo population is much more homogeneous than the Indian population, and the settlement of some of these communities took place barely ten years ago.

Even though their economy still depends on hunting and fishing, one cannot overlook the supplementary income represented by social security allowances and the paid labor provided by the public administration, cooperatives, trade, tourism

Eskimo cooperative at Great Whale River (New Québec).
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

and private enterprise, such as mining companies in New Québec either exploring or in full operation. However, the greatest factor in the socio-economic long-term change is no doubt the organization in eight villages of cooperatives which, with the Indian cooperative of Wemindji at James Bay, form the Federation of New Québec Cooperatives whose head office is in Lévis, across the St. Lawrence from Québec City. Those cooperatives deal with consumer items and production: sculptures, pictures, clothing, skins and furs, and fish, which are major elements in promoting organization activities and dynamic action. Thanks to the material aid of the Québec and Canadian governments, the Eskimos are preparing to take over the direction and administration of their own affairs.

The Québec government created a New Québec Branch in 1963 within the Department of Natural Resources, whose mandate consists of ensuring the continuity of its administration in the territory.

Population of New Québec posts administered by the New Québec Branch from January 1, 1969, to April 1, 1971

Post	Eskimos		Indians		Whites		Total	
	1969	1971	1969	1971	1969	1971	1969	1971
Baie-aux-Feuilles (Tasiujac)	48	55	—	—	2	6	50	61
Fort-Chimo	524	575	—	—	180	192	704	767
Fort-George	22	54	1,171	1,254	100	91	1,293	1,399
Inoucdjouac (Port Harrison)	477	473	—	—	38	36	515	509
Ivujivik	113	126	—	—	3	5	116	131
Koartak	84	105	—	—	3	7	87	112
Paint Hills (Wemindji)	—	—	440	451	8	8	448	459
Payne (Bellin)	179	197	—	—	10	11	189	208
George River	189	260	—	—	5	11	194	271
Great Whale River	548	560	291	305	115	125	954	990
Povungnituk	619	632	—	—	20	34	639	666
Saglouc	305	380	—	—	32	25	337	405
Maricourt (Wakeham)	182	204	—	—	12	12	194	216
TOTAL	3,290	3,621	1,902	2,010	528	563	5,720	6,194

Source: New Québec Branch, Department of Natural Resources.
Québec Yearbook, 1972.

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

Euro-Quebecers

". . . For the time being, the French Canadian still exists. He is difficult to spot or to define, more so than the American or the Frenchman. But one need only wander through the Beauce or Charlevoix Counties and even in certain areas of our cities to recognize this singular being. And to have recognized in oneself that irrefutable élan . . ."

Fernand Dumont (8)

The most one can say at the moment about a Quebecer is that he has the originality to be the only one to attempt to assimilate three cultures and three civilizations. North American by his way of life and his need for material comforts and self-improvement, he tries to ally his Anglo-Saxon pragmatism to his Cartesian philosophy inherited (for the majority, in any case) from his French ancestors.

(Photograph collection, Communications Department).

General Characteristics

According to the latest demographic data, the population of Québec exceeds 6 million, i.e. a little over 27% of the Canadian population.

POPULATION OF CANADA BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY
(in thousands of inhabitants)

	1961	1967	1972
Newfoundland	458	500	515
Prince Edward Island	105	109	112
Nova Scotia	737	757	793
New Brunswick	598	620	640
Québec	**5,259**	**5,858**	**6,047**
Ontario	6,236	7,149	7,777
Manitoba	922	963	989
Saskatchewan	925	958	919
Alberta	1,332	1,490	1,644
British Columbia	1,629	1,947	2,227
Yukon and Northwest Territories	37	42	55

Source: Québec Bureau of Statistics (demography).

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

The Natural Movements of the Population

Between January 1, 1951, and January 1, 1961, the Québec population increased from 4,020,000 to 5,093,000 inhabitants. In the beginning of this period there was an increase of 1,073,000 persons, i.e. an increase of 26.7%. In the course of the following decade, an increase of 928,000 brought the population to 6,021,000 on January 1, 1971. The increase of that last decade was only 18.2%; it is lower than that of Canada, so much so that Québec lost its importance in relation to the whole of the Canadian population: 28.8% in 1961 and 27.9% in 1971. From January 1971 to January 1972 the natural increase rate for Québec was 4.3 for every 1,000 inhabitants.

The annual growth of the population remained above 90,000 until 1964; it dropped to 51,000 in 1970. The causes are due almost exclusively to the drop in the birth rate: 142,000 live births in 1957 and some 92,000 in 1970. However, this drop can be explained by other factors. Until 1967, migratory move-

ments brought in an annual surplus of 15,000 persons, with peak periods reaching 30,000 at times. Since 1968, Québec has witnessed an obvious emigration.

Until the end of the 1930's, the birth rate was generally above the Canadian average, reflecting the French and Catholic influences, as well as the rural character of the economy; during the 1921-1932 period, the rate varied from 28.1% to 37.6%. This high birth rate dropped or leveled off until the birth explosion after the war, a phenomenon typical of western societies. The decrease continued until 1954 to reach a rate of 16.0% in 1969, the lowest ever.

Life Expectancy

According to a statistical analysis in 1972, the life expectancy at birth is rapidly increasing. In 1950-1952 it stood at 64.15 years for men and 68.54 for women; it has now reached 68 and 74 years respectively. Not only has the life span for women always been longer than for men in Québec, but it is increasing more rapidly; the difference is smaller in Québec than in the rest of Canada.

According to the international list of intermediary causes of death (8th revision), the main causes of death in Québec are diseases of the circulatory system and tumors.

The majority are French-speaking, but Quebecers for the most part also speak English, since history has destined that they be attached to an Anglo-Saxon continent of more than 225 million inhabitants; most of the students choose English as their second language. The population is distributed very unequally in the territory, grouped in a few urban or semi-urban centers. It is mainly concentrated in the administrative regions of Montréal, where more than half of Quebecers live, and Québec City (900,000 inhabitants) in the Eastern Townships (300,000), and in the Trois-Rivières (300,000) and Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean regions (300,000).

MOTHER TONGUES SPOKEN*
(in millions of inhabitants)

	Canada	Québec	Greater Montréal
French	5 793 650	4 867 250	1 819 635
British	12 973 810	789 185	595 395
German	561 085	31 025	25 810
Italian	538 360	135 455	130 580
Other	1 701 400	204 840	171 785

(Figures obtained from the 1971 census).

The population of Québec is also very young. The 0 - 19 years age group holds an important place since it represented 39.9% in 1971.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP — 1971

Age Group	Men and Women	Percentage
0-4	480,518	8
5-9	633,646	10.5
10-14	671,370	11.1
15-19	621,293	10.3
20-24	549,410	9.1
25-34	857,292	14.2
35-44	719,573	11.9
45-54	621,708	10.3
55-64	459,937	7.6
65-69	160,523	2.7
70 +	252,494	4.2
18 +	3,856,396	64.0
21 +	3,506,967	58.2

Source: Québec Bureau of Statistics, Demography division.

Taking into account all the growth factors, Québec should have a population of 7,661,000 inhabitants in 1976, distributed as follows in the different regions. (In brackets, the 1971 population):

Montréal region	3,622,335	(3,423,458)
Québec region	968,539	(941,488)
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	282,504	(279,879)
Trois-Rivières region	417,803	(420,694)
Other regions	995,815	(968,899)

Source: Québec Bureau of Statistics, Demography division.

The mining region of the North Shore will experience a population explosion in the next few years, increasing from 73,700 to almost 115,000 inhabitants. Only one region will see its population decrease between now and 1981; the Lower St. Lawrence — Gaspé Peninsula which will go down from 246,800 to some 231,800 inhabitants. However, an immense planning and development effort has been going on for several years to bring this region to a growth rate equal to that of the territory as a whole.

Québec has given the freedom of religion to all cults, although Catholics are by far the most numerous. The Anglican Church, the United Church of Canada and Judaism are among the most active minority religions.

Immigration

Of all the Canadian provinces, Québec is second to Ontario in its number of immigrants. At the beginning of the century, for example, about 800,000 immigrants settled here.

Until 1968, Québec allowed benevolent societies and paragovernmental bodies, such as the school boards, to take care of the establishment and the welfare of immigrants. But with more developed social programs and a more specialized labor

market, it was imperative that Québec intervene in the domain of immigration, i.e. collaborate with the Federal Government in the process of selecting immigrants and directly supervising the establishment of New Quebecers. This is how the Department of Immigration of Québec was created.

It must be stressed here that by virtue of the Canadian Constitution, immigration is of common jurisdiction, with the Federal Government being responsible for visa control.

In order to establish a firm basis for its action and supervise more closely the settlement of immigrants and their adjustment to the Québec socio-cultural milieu, the government divided the new Department into two large branches, Establishment and Adjustment.

To these two branches is attached a General Commissariat whose main duty is the protection of the immigrant.

The Establishment Branch consists of four services:

— the foreign service

— reception and social assistance

— employment

— immigrants with investment plans

The first of these services has four offices abroad: Paris (the most important), Rome, Athens and Beirut. It is through these offices that the officers of the Department participate in the selection of immigrants for Québec and give them all useful information.

The reception and social assistance service is ensured by a group of hostesses and social workers whose main duty is to receive the immigrants at ports of entry and to help them with their first problems in Québec: housing, jobs, social services, and so forth.

The employment service constitutes the main link between employers and immigrants. It helps, on the one hand, to make employers aware of the potential of the immigrant manpower and, on the other hand, to inform immigrants on the Québec labor market.

Finally, the last service created in the Establishment Branch, the service for immigrants with investment plans, advises the latter on their chances of success in Québec and puts them in touch with governmental or private bodies likely to help them.

The Adjustment Branch, whose objective is to facilitate the integration of immigrants into Québec society, is active in three large sectors: the linguistic sector, the vocational sector and the socio-cultural sector.

The first of these sectors covers the largest area in the Adjustment Branch with language and adjustment courses available to all immigrants.

These courses are given first in centers called COFI (Orientation and Training Centers for Immigrants).

Thanks to an agreement with the Federal Government, the immigrant who is on the labor market can take English or French language courses, for a maximum period of twenty weeks in each language. During this period, the immigrant receives a weekly allowance from the federal government.

In order to facilitate the learning of the languages for immigrants already employed, the Adjustment Branch offers evening courses everywhere there is a need for them.

Finally, for the young immigrants, the Department has started what is called "reception" classes where non-French speaking students can learn French before being integrated into normal classes.

(Photo, Immigration Department)

(Photo. Québec Film Bureau)

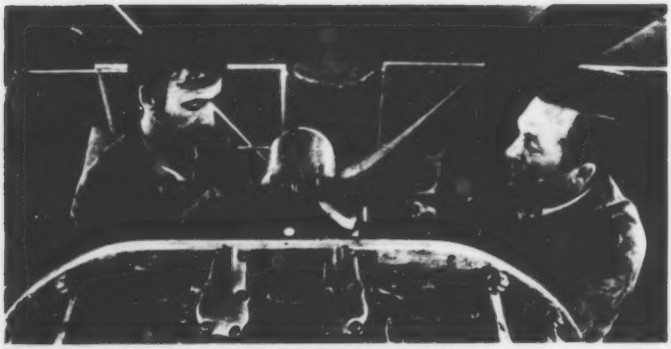
Finally, mention must be made of the rôle of the General Commissioner who acts, as indicated previously, as a protector of the immigrants. This rôle, which sums up the general philosophy of the Department, is one of an ombudsman for the neo-Quebecers. The Commission ensures that the immigrant is a citizen to whom are recognized all the rights and freedom enjoyed by Quebecers.

EMPLOYMENT IN QUÉBEC

Since 1940, there have been marked changes in employment, particularly a rapid drop in the agricultural industry and a rise in the tertiary sector; employment in the secondary sector is dropping slowly in proportion to total employment.

The drop in agricultural personnel is explained by the rapid strides in productivity in this sector whereas demands for agricultural products rose more slowly in relation to the increase in the total population.

In the secondary sector, even if productivity is rising due to technological changes, employment has continued to rise because of the strength of demands.



(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

Increased employment in the tertiary sector would be more difficult to analyse in terms of increased demands and productivity because of the difficulty of calculating productivity in the services. We know nevertheless that the rise in employment in this sector is partly due to the multiplicity of government services and the birth of new activities. These two factors nevertheless only add to the effect on employment of the general increase in demand in the services sector.

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR, IN PERCENTAGES

Years	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1964	9.4%	34.8%	55.8%
1965	9.1%	34.3%	56.6%
1966	8.4%	34.1%	57.6%
1967	8.5%	32.3%	59.2%
1968	8.4%	31.3%	60.3%
1969	7.5%	31.0%	61.6%
1970	7.2%	30.4%	62.4%

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

On the basis of the rise or fall of employment, activity sectors may be divided into three groups: that in which employment dropped from 1961 to 1970, that in which it rose at a rate lower than the average, and that in which it rose at a rate higher than average.

The first group comprises three primary industries: agriculture, fishing and trapping, and forestry, and one secondary industry, construction. The second group consists of three sectors: manufacturing, mining and transportation, and communications and other public services. Finally, the third group comprises the following areas of the tertiary sector: commerce, finance, insurance and real estate, community, commercial and personnel services, and public administration.

During the last three decades, the active population increased from 1,473,000 in 1951 to 1,768,000 in 1961 and to 2.4 million in 1971. This growth is attributable mainly to the arrival on the labour market of young persons born after the war, and married women returning to work. That year women in general represented 30 per cent of the active population (22 per cent in 1950).

ACTIVE POPULATION
(in thousands)

Age group	1961	1971
15 to 24 years	422	607
25 to 44 years	828	1,014
45 to 64 years	467	647
65 years and over	51	57
Total	1,768	2,329

Labour Relations

In January 1969, union membership stood at 702,161, representing 39.1 per cent of the work force; at the same period in 1961 this rate was 25.6 per cent. This is explained by the fact that during this period the unions made remarkable progress in certain activity sectors which until then had been more or less organized, such as administration at the three levels of government, and commerce. Add to this the teaching sector, with nearly 100,000 union members, and the 14 per cent gap which occurred in union membership between 1961 and 1968 can be explained.

Union membership (1961-1968)

1961	25.6
1962	24.9
1963	27.3
1964	29.0
1965	31.2
1966	32.4
1967	32.1
1968	39.1*

**It was not until 1968 that the "Corporation des enseignants du Québec (C.E.Q.) (Québec Teachers' Corporation) was included.*

In Québec, accreditation is legal approval which recognizes a particular union as representing a certain group of workers and determines with whom employers should negotiate their employees' working conditions. Since the basic bargaining unit is the establishment, this accreditation is given to units of local unions. There were 2,590 local bargaining units in January 1969, allotted among the unions as follows:

1 — Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) 758 units;
2 — Québec Federation of Labour (QFL) 601 units;
3 — Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) 936 units;
4 — International Union of Allied and Technical Workers of the U.S. and Canada (ATW) 62 units;
5 — Others (independent) (IND) 233 units.

At the same period, the 39.1 per cent of the unionized employees were distributed as follows:

CLC	5.8%	ATW	0.6%
QFL	12.0%	IND	8.5%
CNTU	12.2%	TOTAL	39.1%

There is much activity in the labour relations sector; in 1969, 141 strikes and the closing of some shops affected 103,235 workers, causing a loss of 1,259,000 workdays.

Workers' Income

In 1968, the per capita personal income reached $2,814, an increase of 83.2 per cent since 1962, or an annual increase of 7.8 per cent.

Since 1962, per capita income has progressed as follows:

1962: $1,532
1963: $1,588
1964: $1,710
1965: $1,857
1966: $2,045
1967: $2,239
1968: $2,406

The following report, which is of great informative value, is based on statistics compiled from tax returns.

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXPAYERS' INCOME (1970)

Income $	Number of taxpayers #	% of total	Total income $000	% of total
Less than 1,000	232,964	10.5	107,420	0.9
1,000 - 1,999	244,548	11.1	366,261	3.1
2,000 - 2,999	235,312	10.8	589,103	5.0
3,000 - 3,999	253,928	11.6	891,078	7.6
4,000 - 4,999	244,260	11.1	1,099,566	9.3
5,000 - 5,999	222,492	10.1	1,220,146	10.3
6,000 - 6,999	199,611	9.1	1,294,482	11.0
7,000 - 7,999	162,624	7.4	1,215,935	10.2
8,000 - 8,999	112,723	5.1	954,087	8.1
9,000 - 9,999	79,566	3.6	753,734	6.4
10,000 - 14,999	149,608	6.8	1,761,727	15.0
15,000 - 19,999	33,765	1.5	572,885	4.9
20,000 - 24,999	10,833	0.5	239,719	2.0
25,000 and over	17,516	0.8	730,679	6.2
Total	2,119,750	100.0	11,796,822	100.0

Source: Revenue Department of Québec

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (some departments) ($)

	1965	1967	1970
Mines	2.35	2.66	3.61
Manufacturing sector	1.88	2.16	2.68
Textiles sector	1.57	1.81	2.23
Paper sector	2.37	2.77	3.40
Primary metals industries sector	2.47	2.79	3.43
Metal products sector	2.14	2.43	2.95
Construction	2.48	3.26	4.01
Civil engineering	2.39	3.12	3.78
Tourism: hotels, restaurants, taverns	1.10	1.26	1.58

Although the Minimum Wage Act fixes the workweek at 45 hours, it is closer to 40 hours in industry; in 1970 it varied between 35.7 hours in the clothing industry and 44.2 hours in that of wood products. Generally, no work is done on Saturdays, excepting in personal services and retail trade.

The law obliges employers to grant at least two weeks' annual paid leave to all their employees. In practice, subject only to obligations imposed by collective agreements, employees are frequently given three weeks' leave after five years of service, and some employees enjoy four weeks' annual paid leave.

Workers Services

At the end of 1966 the Department of Labour set up a manpower branch responsible for preparing and carrying out the policies of the department. The work done regarding consultation, training, reclassification and professional qualifications by this administration has as its immediate objective the provision of the training necessary to make workers *"polyvalent"* and thus assure them of mobility and professional promotions on the labour market. This branch administers manpower centres

which provide employment, professional guidance and reclassification services.

The Workmen's Compensation Commission, created September 1, 1931, has the power to administer a benefit fund for victims of accidents at work.

This fund, made up solely of contributions from employers, is used to pay indemnities to accident victims and allowances to their dependents, as well as expenses for medical care, rehabilitation, return to the labour market and law fees.

It is important to note that all the Workmen's Compensation Commission's money (accident funds, medical care, salary allowance, disability indemnity, pensions to widows and dependents, administrative expenses, real estate, and so forth) is derived solely from employers' contributions, with no help from the employees or the public treasury.

Furthermore, in Québec City the Commission administers one of the best equipped rehabilitation centres in Canada; it also runs a clinic in Montréal. The Québec City Centre provides a whole range of medical care, prosthetic devices, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, professional guidance and social assistance, and a service for placement on the labor market, which takes account of the physical ability of the accident victim.

Bill 49, assented to June 13, 1969, laid the groundwork for far-reaching reform of vocational training and qualification. This bill, which is said to be the beginnings of a change in the labor field, is the basis of a transformation similar to that in the school system, and has as its object the establishment of Québec's standards and programs for vocational training, the setting up of means of consultation between employers and union members, and the institution in each administrative region of a committee on the vocational training of workmen.

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

THE STANDARD OF LIVING

Québec's standard of living is among the highest in the world, ranking alongside that for the rest of Canada and the standard in the United States.

Personal income — meaning total income from different economic sources — increased from $13,140 million in 1967 to $18,430 million in 1971. Wages, salaries and additional income alone amounted to $13,371 million for the past year.

During the same period the rise in the consumer price index was relatively small, especially as compared to that for the rest of North America. The index in Montréal, which is that generally used, rose to only 126.6 in 1971 from 114.2 in 1967; the corresponding Canadian index stood respectively at 133.4 and 115.4.

Individual expenses for goods and services amounted to $13,466 million in 1971 and retail sales amounted to $7,673 million. Statistics showing the abundance of goods used by Quebecers can also be used to obtain an idea of the standard of living. The following table gives some idea of this.

INDIVIDUAL EXPENSES FOR GOODS AND SERVICES
(in millions of dollars)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Food, tobacco and alcohol	2,247	2,411	2,462	2,612	2,750
Clothing	767	832	849	903	950
Rent, electricity and heating	1,629	1,818	1,927	2,114	2,220
Furniture and accessories	731	777	780	835	876
Medical expenses	385	427	456	440	456
Travelling expenses	1,306	1,422	1,488	1,568	1,653
Education, recreation and amusement	596	695	726	898	937
Other	1,761	1,898	2,081	2,373	2,492
Total	9,421	10,281	10,768	11,742	12,334

Sources: Economic Programming Service, Economic Studies Branch and Québec Bureau of Statistics.

94% of households own a telephone
68.5% of households own an automobile
91% of households own a bath-tub
86% of households own an automatic washing machine
88% of households own a television
97% of households own a radio
99% of households own a refrigerator

Lodging

The number of houses built in 1969 was 44,605, in 1970 36,608 and, in the first nine months of 1971, 33,842. The building of houses is one of the principal social preoccupations in Québec; this is due to demographic growth, and the necessity for replacing old houses and re-planning cities.

The Québec government uses various means to control construction and the cost of housing. In 1967 it created the Québec Housing Corporation which administers the Family Housing Act. The objectives of this Corporation are to promote renovation of municipal property, to facilitate access to real estate and to make low-cost housing available to the public: student residences, homes for the aged, homes for exceptional children, and so forth. Under the legislation, the government encourages social housing by repaying every six months three per cent of the interest on loans contracted by owners for the construction of a one-family house whose cost does not exceed $17,000, or of a two-family house whose cost does not exceed $25,000; the interest repayment applies only to the first $7,000.

Since 1967, the Québec Housing Corporation has assisted in the construction of 12,000 dwellings, and contributed 20,500 beds to social welfare institutions, representing a financial commitment totaling some $400 million in 1972.

SOCIAL SECURITY

After setting up hospital insurance in 1961 and health insurance in 1970, the Québec government engaged in a thorough reform of its social security systems, brought about by the fact that services were costing more, were isolated, and left much to be desired in many sectors.

In 1970, the Department of Health and the Department of Family and Social Welfare were integrated into a Department of Social Affairs; the government did this in order to redirect

Montréal, May 1968: Dr. Pierre Grondin's team of surgeons performs the first heart transplant in Canada, at the Montréal Heart Institute.

its efforts toward the better development of man, by means of an integrated overall policy bearing in mind socio-cultural facts in Québec.

Certain obstacles arose to the attainment of this objective, such as: insufficient revenue, poverty, sickness and social maladjustment. To prevent poverty, the government adopted an integrated policy on income security, which provided it with three means of action: family allowances, social allowances and social insurance.

In addition, to deal with problems arising from sickness and social maladjustment, a policy of universal accessibility to top-quality care and complete continuing related personal services was drawn up. The mechanisms applied were of paramount importance: hospital insurance, health insurance and the setting up of a network of institutions for care and services and the organization of health and social services professions. At the very heart of the reform was a major bill which came into force on June 1, 1972; this legislation democratized, rationalized and regionalized the entire field of social affairs. This law permits universal accessibility, encourages public participation, adapts care and services to the extremely varying needs of the regions and promotes research and teaching.

This legislation set up regional health and social service councils which by virtue of their constitution assure an effective link between the department, the institutions and the people; any person may lodge a complaint with one of these councils and it will be analysed and acted upon. The central feature of all this reform, however, was the establishment of local community service centres in a network which will eventually cover the entire territory. These special centres will be the most accessible to the public who will find there all the usual services as well as useful information relating to services available in the specialized institutions, namely hospital centres, social service centres and reception centres. These four large groups will bring together, and render more accessible, the old institutions which existed under a dozen names and whose services were too split up.

But the government's overall, integrated social action is also concerned with problems inherent to the active population: manpower centres, vocational training, services connected with justice, housing, recreation and many other domains. Without regrouping all these services under the same department, it is still intended to adapt concrete planning and development measures for the sector as a whole.

Social Aid

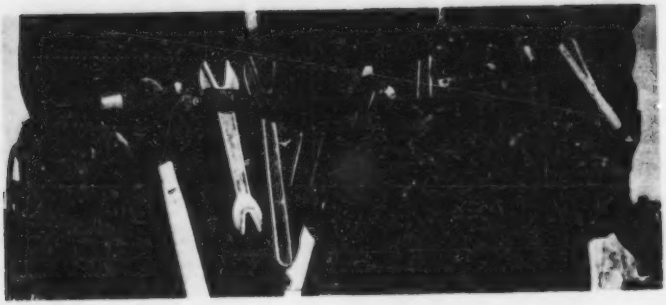
The benefits of social aid are granted to the family as a whole taking into account the needs and means of all its members; the only individuals granted material aid are persons who have no family. In each case the aid is intended to bridge the gap between needs and income. Neither race, ethnic origin nor political allegiance have any bearing in this matter. If anyone believes that his rights have been affected, he may appeal his case before the Social Aid Appeal Board.

Unemployment Insurance

Since unemployment is one of the inherent hazards of an industrial society, Québec's workers are protected both by the Québec government and by the federal unemployment insurance fund. Employees and employers contribute equal amounts to this fund. If he loses his job, a worker receives an allowance in proportion to his salary and the duration of his contribution. When he has exhausted the amount of benefits to which he is entitled, he may, if he is married or the head of a family, receive an unconditional amount as unemployment insurance. If he wishes, he may follow retraining courses given free of charge; his travelling expenses will be paid and he will receive a supplementary allowance.

The Pension Board

In addition to the monthly pension of $82.88 ($150 for those in most need) which the federal government pays to persons over 65 years of age, the Québec government has set up a pension plan to which employees and employers subscribe jointly, which is administered by a government body called the Pen-



(NFB Photo)

sion Board. Workers' contributions are transferable from one job to another, so that no matter what professional moves he makes, the worker can prepare during his active life for a comfortable retirement. To be specific, the 1973 index of the pensions paid to the 125,000 beneficiaries under the plan has risen to 124.3 from 120.7 for the previous year. This rise reflects, to a certain extent, the increase in the consumer price index.

Allowances Granted by the Board

The Board pays the following benefits: retirement pension, disability pension, death benefits, widow's pension, disabled widower's pension, orphan's pension and disabled contributor's child's pension. The plan assures workers of a basic income which is complemented by private plans called supplemental pension plans.

Health Insurance

There is a universal health insurance plan in Québec, financed through contributions deducted from individuals' income and employers' contributions; the federal government also contributes under the Medical Care Act. The plan, which came into force on November 1, 1970, assures all necessary medical services, including oral surgery services provided in a university centre or medical centre, and certain ophthalmological services.

Chicoutimi: general view of the hospital Hôtel-Dieu Saint-Vallier.
(Photo, Tourism Branch)

Also, since August 1, 1972, a new program of medication assistance has been available to social welfare recipients and disabled and blind persons who must obtain prescribed medication. The official pharmacopoeia comprises a list of products sufficient for treatment of any illness.

Later, two more stages were reached with the adoption of a Pharmacy Act, allowing substitution of certain medications prescribed by doctors.

Hospital Insurance

Since 1962, hospital and outdoor clinic costs have been paid by the government, regardless of the patient's income. The government's contribution even provides for the cost of hospitalization in a private room if this is expressly recommended by the attending physician; in other cases, the patient must pay the difference.

There are three types of hospital institutions in Québec: public hospitals, private clinics, and federal hospitals which are the property of the federal department of Health and Social Welfare, Defence or Veterans Affairs.

Special prenatal courses given in a clinic.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

In 1971, Québec's hospitals contained 61,240 beds, allotted as follows: 56,792 to public hospitals, 2,952 to private clinics and 1,496 to federal hospitals.

Health Services

The official services in this field include preventive medicine and public health: mother and child hygiene; school medical supervision; dental care for school children; health education; quality control of water and milk and, when requested, studies on food poisoning and the epidemiology of animal diseases transmittable to man; the tracking down of metabolic diseases in newborns; vaccination through the municipal services; tests for cancer of the cervix; psychiatry and mental health and the battle against drug addiction through the Office for the Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism and Other Toxicomanias (OPTAT).

Free Education

Education is free in all public institutions at the elementary, secondary and college (CEGEP) levels. School fees still exist in the private sector and in certain government institutions of

higher learning, although the government pays a growing share of the cost of education, and contributes to it a full plan of loans, scholarships and grants.

In addition, the Québec Family Allowances, payable to children from birth to age 16, represent 30 to 70 per cent of the federal benefits, as the case may be. A supplementary allowance of $10 per month is granted to parents of 16 and 17 year old adolescents who are continuing their studies.

The Ombudsman

Québec's first Ombudsman (The Public Protector) has been in office since 1968; this is the first such appointment by a Latin government. Appointed by at least two-thirds of the National Assembly's members, the Public Protector receives complaints from the public against the government; he makes investigations and draws the attention of the competent authority to problems of which he is made aware. He then renders an account of the results of the investigation to the complainant; if he is not satisfied with the measures taken to correct a particular situation, the Ombudsman can make a report to the National Assembly.

The Consumer Protection Bureau

Quebecers are caught up in an American-style consumer society and enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world; they are surrounded by all sorts of goods and merchandise and have all the means to acquire them. In this context, the government has a social rôle to play, both to protect the consumer and to ensure the balance of the economy.

With this in mind, it set up the Consumer Protection Bureau in the Department of Financial Institutions, Companies and Cooperatives, to apply various mesures designed to protect and educate the consumer. This bureau makes studies and submits recommendations to the government on consumer affairs, encourages the establishment of protective bodies and collaborates with the movements and associations already involved in this field.

Legal Aid

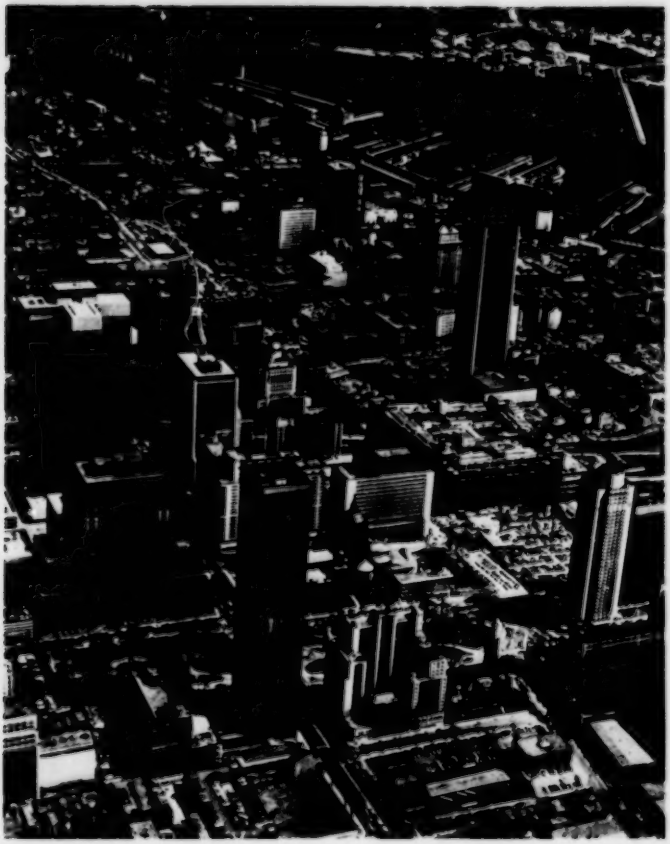
The Legal Services Commission was created by an Act passed in July 1972 by the National Assembly. This Commission in turn established community legal centres in the administrative regions and judicial districts. This represents another social concern of the government and henceforth the services of a lawyer or a notary will be available to the underprivileged free of charge. Individuals and groups of private firms can therefore exercise their rights before the courts or obtain legal counsel regardless of insufficient financial means.

Partnership of Acquests

On July 1, 1970, Québec's Department of Justice set up a legal regime governing the moveable and immoveable property of married couples, called Partnership of Acquests. This assures mutability of matrimonial regimes and allows consorts to sell property and to make gifts to each other and allows the wife to act as surety for her husband. The department has set up a permanent central register of matrimonial regimes which guarantees the security of third persons, especially creditors. Persons who marry without a marriage contract are automatically subject to the regime of partnership of acquests; those who were married before July 1, 1970, remain under either that of community or that of seperation of property, but may adopt the partnership of acquests by a notarial deed or any other agreement. In all cases, whether they married before or after July 1, 1970, the consorts can always change their matrimonial agreements.

ECONOMY

"...The economic and financial interdependence of industrialized countries manifests itself on a short-term basis by a certain synchronization of economic fluctuations. Québec does not escape this dependency..." **(9)**



Downtown Montréal, heart of the urban center in which some 40 per cent of the Québec population live. Québec's main growth center, economically Montréal can rival other major North American cities: Toronto, New York, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles.
(Photo, City of Montréal)

Since the economy of Québec has evolved to the same degree as that of the most advanced countries, it involves a great variety of goods and service activities. Production, distribution and consumption are related, interact and complement each another by reason of the complicated relationships between ever-increasing activities.

All this implies an extreme variety of elements. The aim of this chapter is to provide a summary of some significant aspects of the Québec economy.

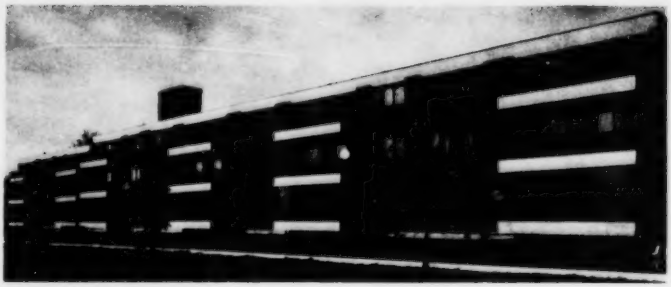
First of all, and as a fundamental concept, the rapid change in Québec must be stressed. The almost complete rebuilding of downtown Montréal symbolises and demonstrates this dynamic economy. In Québec City, construction sites have been springing up like mushrooms since 1969, within the framework of a plan to allow the capital to play a more functional and fruitful rôle in relation to the economic territory of which it is the center. Anyone who comes back after several years sees the completed or almost completed changes.

RECENT EVOLUTION

The slowdown imposed these last few years on the whole North American economy somewhat retarded the growth of that of Québec. The latter had in effect benefited from an extremely rapid expansion during the period which preceded Expo 67, but inflationary problems, in particular, obliged the American and Canadian governments to moderate this pace toward the end of the decade.

The expansionist policy adopted by Ottawa in 1970, however, has permitted a progressive economic upsurge, so much so that Québec in 1971 is keeping up with the pace set in Canada although, as in the past, there is a slight lag between the economic recovery in Québec and that in Canada.

Québec's gross national product increased by 8.1% (Canada: 9.1%); this increase was only 7.1% in 1970. It seems that the balance of trade abroad is the principal factor responsible for



(Photo Hedrich-Blessing)

the difference between the Québec and Canadian growth rates, since the increase in the final domestic demand in Québec (9.7%) is almost the same as for Canada (9.8%).

Residential construction has shown marked progress; after dropping to 13.3% in 1970, it rose to 24.6% in 1971.

As in Canada and in the United States, the economic revival in Québec was still not rapid enough to absorb the strong growth of the active population which increased by 2.9%, while the employment growth rate was the same as for Canada, i.e. 2.5%. Despite a slight increase in unemployment (1971 level: 8.2%), economic activity accelerated rapidly and the net total of new jobs was 53,000, as compared with 12,000 in 1970. Total employment in Québec is roughly broken down as follows:

primary sector:	6.0 %
construction:	5.0 %
manufacturing:	25.0 %
services and public administration:	6.4 %

Wages and prices continued to rise at a less rapid pace than in the rest of Canada. The consumer price index in Montreal increased by 1.8%, compared with 2.8% in Canada. Average weekly salaries and wages in the third quarter were only 8.4% higher than for the same period in 1970; in Canada the increase was 9.1%.

COMPARISON — QUÉBEC AND CANADA

and annual increases

G N P (Market price)	1967	1968	1969
Québec	**17,010**	**18,128 (+ 6.6)**	**19,771 (+ 9.1)**
Canada	65,722	71,388 (+ 8.6)	78,560 (+ 10.0)
Population June 1, '000			
Québec	**5,868**	**5,927 (+ 1.0)**	**5,984 (+ 1.0)**
Canada	20,405	20,744 (+ 1.7)	21,061 (+ 1.5)
Total manpower '000			
Québec	**2,196**	**2,227 (+ 1.4)**	**2,290 (+ 2.8)**
Canada	7,694	7,919 (+ 2.9)	8,162 (+ 3.1)
Total employment '000			
Québec	**2,080**	**2,082 (+ 0.1)**	**2,132 (+ 2.4)**
Canada	7,379	7,537 (+ 2.1)	7,780 (+ 3.2)

G N P (Market price)	1970	1971
Québec	**21,170 (+ 7.1)**	**22,878 (+ 8.1)**
Canada	84,468 (+ 7.5)	92,126 (+ 9.1)
Population June 1, '000		
Québec	**6,013 (+ 0.5)**	**6,030 (+ 0.3)**
Canada	21,377 (+ 1.5)	21,681 (+ 1.4)
Total manpower '000		
Québec	**2,327 (+ 1.7)**	**2,394 (+ 2.9)**
Canada	8,374 (+ 2.6)	8,631 (+ 3.1)
Total employment '000		
Québec	**2,144 (+ 0.6)**	**2,197 (+ 2.5)**
Canada	7,879 (+ 1.3)	8,079 (+ 2.5)

Source: Québec, The Economic Situation, 1971, Department of Industry and Commerce.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Investments

Private and public capital and repair expenditures totalled $5,236 million in 1971, an increase of 11.2% compared to 1970. Construction expenses increased by 16.7% and equipment expenses rose 3.2%. The most rapid increases were found in the following sectors:

primary industry and construction:	23.6% ($108.7 million)
housing:	20.1% ($175.1 million)
governmental bodies and departments:	20.2% ($217.4 million)
public services:	11.7% ($107.6 million)

Only the manufacturing sector decreased: 10.0%.

The Industrial Sector

The industrial slowdown in 1971 is explained by a number of factors: unfavorable conditions, de facto reevaluation of the Canadian dollar, American measures, and the international monetary crisis, but especially, by a too slow transformation of the secondary industry structure. To remedy this the government of Québec created the Québec Industrial Development Corporation during the year and adopted the Act to promote industrial development through fiscal advantages. Obviously the results will only be seen on a medium or long term basis.

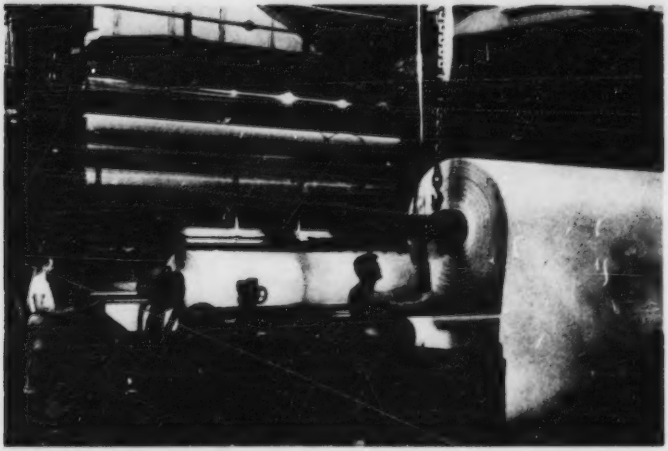
Despite this slowdown, investments represented nonetheless a total of $538.3 million. Chemical and related products, petroleum and coal products, electrical products, transportation equipment, primary metal products, paper and allied products, food and beverages, and so forth, were among the main beneficiaries of these investments.

INVESTMENTS BY SECTOR AND YEAR-BY-YEAR EVOLUTION (1)

Sector	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
			millions of dollars		
Primary industries and construction (2)	403.2	425.5	465.0	459.7	568.4
Manufacturing	894.3	898.4	945.7	969.0	872.2
Public utility services	951.4	878.6	878.7	918.5	1,026.1
Commerce, finance and commercial services	472.2	435.1	393.6	419.3	432.7
Housing	762.6	795.0	887.1	869.6	1,044.7
Government bodies and departments	862.2	939.8	1,075.3	1,074.8	1,292.2
Total	4,345.9	4,372.4	4,645.4	4,710.9	5,236.3

Sector	1968/67	1969/68	1970/69	1971/70
		percentage		
Primary industries and construction (2)	5.5	9.3	— 1.1	23.6
Manufacturing	0.5	5.3	2.5	— 10.0
Public utility services	— 7.7	—	4.5	11.7
Commerce, finance and commercial services	— 7.9	— 9.5	6.5	3.2
Housing	4.2	11.6	— 2.0	20.1
Government bodies and departments	9.0	14.4	—	20.2
Total	0.6	6.2	1.4	11.2

**Provisional figures.*
(1) Includes repairs.
(2) Construction — capital expenses by building contractors.
Source: Private and Public Investments in Canada (61-205), Statistics Canada.



Production of newsprint.
(Photo Paul E. Lambert, Anglo Paper Products Ltd.)

Value of Exports

Sales in the industrial sector increased by 4.8% in 1971. Some branches greatly increased their exports; this was the case for non-metallic mineral products which greatly profited from the upsurge in construction; the same was true for wood products, clothing, knitted goods, transportation equipment, and so forth.

Employment

Employment in industry was estimated at some 507,000 persons for 1971. The clothing, food and beverage, paper and allied industries and textiles branches remained the principal employers in the Québec industrial sector.

Wages

Weekly wages and salaries in industry increased 7.2%, compared to 8.2% for Canada. The most rapid increases were in the non-metallic mineral products, electrical equipment and transportation equipment branches, and certain others.

INVESTMENTS BY INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES

development over the years

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*	1968/67	1969/68	1970/69	1971/70
	millions of dollars					percentage			
Food and beverages	78.7	54.8	67.5	61.2	49.0	— 30.4	23.2	— 9.3	— 19.9
Rubber	6.6	7.9	11.9	11.1	3.4	19.7	50.6	— 6.7	— 69.4
Leather	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	40.0	—	— 7.1	— 38.5
Textiles	25.0	21.3	34.1	44.7	34.6	— 14.8	60.1	31.1	— 22.6
Clothing and knitted goods	9.2	13.2	21.1	16.4	19.0	43.4	59.8	— 22.3	15.9
Wood industries	13.1	12.0	15.9	17.3	17.3	— 8.4	32.5	8.8	—
Furniture and fixture industries	9.1	10.9	5.1	4.5	5.5	19.8	— 53.2	— 11.8	22.2
Paper and allied industries	139.4	102.3	105.6	84.7	50.2	— 26.9	3.2	— 19.8	— 40.7
Printing, publishing and allied industries	16.1	16.1	11.6	19.9	15.0	—	— 28.0	71.6	— 24.6
Primary metal industries	39.0	36.5	63.4	45.9	33.1	— 6.4	73.7	— 27.6	— 27.9
Metal fabricating industries	23.1	30.1	25.5	25.2	24.3	30.3	— 15.3	— 1.2	— 3.6
Machinery industries	7.9	7.0	6.8	8.8	10.4	— 11.4	— 2.9	29.4	18.2
Transportation equipment ind.	25.2	25.7	22.6	24.6	13.7	2.0	— 12.1	8.8	— 44.3
Electrical products industries	25.9	25.3	30.4	27.3	44.8	— 2.3	20.2	— 10.2	64.1
Non-metallic mineral products ind.	13.0	14.3	19.7	22.4	18.9	10.0	37.8	13.7	— 15.6
Petroleum and coal products ind.	33.3	73.2	42.4	66.9	61.9	119.8	— 42.1	57.8	— 7.5
Chemical and chemical products industries	59.0	67.2	46.5	57.5	61.0	13.9	— 30.8	23.7	6.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	79.0	79.8	85.0	82.6	74.6	1.0	6.5	— 2.8	— 9.7
Total	604.6	600.4	617.9	623.6	538.3	— 0.7	2.9	0.9	— 13.7

**Provisional figures.*

Source: Private and Public Investments in Canada (61-205), S.C.

VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHIPMENTS

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970*	1971*
	millions of dollars				
Food and beverages	2,2029	2,098	2,296	2,421	2,481
Tobacco	221	215	218	224	243
Rubber	N.D.	N.D.	151	160	180
Leather	175	188	196	193	204
Textiles	776	823	875	817	862
Knitted goods	195	240	267	276	314
Clothing	764	824	886	880	1,005
Wood	293	330	365	340	412
Furniture and fixture ind.	237	245	268	284	269
Paper and allied industries	1,147	1,191	1,317	1,351	1,373
Printing, publishing and allied industries	365	394	427	454	473
Primary metal industries	798	870	1,004	1,086	1,000
Metal fabricating industries	655	703	728	750	751
Machinery industries	214	203	229	257	270
Transportation equipment ind.	778	895	1,035	917	1,058
Electrical products ind.	598	644	720	721	731
Non-metallic mineral prod. ind.	274	300	296	315	368
Petroleum and coal prod. ind.	427	475	467	511	560
Chemical and chemical products industries	617	659	733	752	776
Miscellaneous	404**	445**	342	336	333
Total	10,966	11,742	12,820	13,045	13,763

* *The 1970 and 1971 estimates are based on provisional figures in the 1969 manufacturing census.*

** *Miscellaneous manufacturing industries and rubber.*

VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHIPMENTS

Industry	1968/67	1969/68	1970/69	1971/70
			percentage	
Food and beverages	3.4	9.4	5.4	2.5
Tobacco	— 2.7	1.4	2.8	8.5
Rubber	—	—	6.0	11.2
Leather	7.4	4.3	— 1.5	5.8
Textiles	6.1	6.3	— 6.6	5.6
Knitted goods	23.1	11.2	3.4	13.8
Clothing	7.9	7.5	— 0.7	14.3
Wood	12.6	10.6	— 6.8	21.0
Furniture and fixture ind.	3.4	9.4	6.0	— 5.4
Paper and allied industries	3.8	10.6	2.6	1.6
Printing, publishing and allied industries	7.9	8.4	6.3	4.1
Primary metal industries	9.0	15.4	8.2	— 7.9
Metal fabricating industries	7.3	3.6	3.0	0.2
Machinery industries	— 5.1	12.8	12.2	5.3
Transportation equipment ind.	15.0	15.6	— 11.4	15.5
Electrical products ind.	7.7	11.8	0.1	1.4
Non-metallic mineral prod. ind.	9.5	— 1.3	6.4	16.9
Petroleum and coal prod. ind.	11.2	— 1.7	9.4	9.6
Chemical and chemical products industries	6.8	11.2	2.6	3.2
Miscellaneous	10.1	—	— 1.8	— 1.0
Total	7.1	9.2	1.8	4.8

Sources: Inventories, Shipments, and Orders in Manufacturing Industries (31-001), S.C., Economic Analysis and Forecasts Service, Research and Planning Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce.

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

	1967	1968	1969	1970*	1971**
			number		
Food and beverage	61,858	62,073	61,491	61,704	61,170
Tobacco	6,786	6,630	6,435	6,102	6,059
Rubber	6,953	6,690	6,761	6,662	6,482
Leather	15,938	15,931	15,559	14,378	14,132
Textile	44,890	40,499	40,712	38,507	38,013
Knitted goods	12,607	13,825	14,909	14,666	14,732
Clothing	62,324	62,081	63,698	64,519	64,870
Wood	19,980	20,223	21,276	19,955	21,954
Furniture and fixture industries	16,892	16,776	16,981	16,502	16,882
Paper and allied industries	43,018	42,480	43,986	44,100	42,278
Printing, publishing and allied industries	22,359	22,734	22,676	23,095	22,755
Primary metal industries	22,795	25,267	26,065	26,396	25,961
Metal fabricating industries	36,264	35,553	35,522	35,201	34,501
Machinery industries	15,104	14,491	14,945	15,253	13,822
Transportation equipment industries	34,547	34,660	36,258	33,231	29,509
Electrical products industries	36,643	35,815	35,948	34,827	32,307
Non-metallic mineral products industries	14,498	14,443	13,758	13,145	13,171
Petroleum and coal products industries	2,937	2,987	3,025	N.A.	N.A.
Chemical and chemical products industries	26,450	28,042	28,453	27,716	26,094
Miscellaneous	18,845	20,050	20,696	21,387	20,907
Total	521,688	521,250	529,154	520,208	507,236

**Provisional figures.*

***Estimated figures.*

EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY

	1968/67	1969/68	1970/69	1971/70
		percentage		
Food and beverage	0.3	— 0.9	0.3	— 0.9
Tobacco	— 2.3	— 2.9	— 5.2	— 0.7
Rubber	— 3.8	1.1	— 1.5	— 2.7
Leather	—	— 2.3	— 7.6	— 1.7
Textile	— 9.8	0.5	— 5.4	— 1.3
Knitted goods	9.7	7.8	— 1.6	0.4
Clothing	— 0.4	2.6	1.3	0.5
Wood	1.2	5.2	— 6.2	10.0
Furniture and fixture industries	— 0.7	1.2	— 2.8	2.3
Paper and allied industries	— 1.3	3.5	0.3	— 4.1
Printing, publishing and allied industries	1.7	— 0.3	1.8	— 1.5
Primary metal industries	10.8	3.2	1.3	— 1.7
Metal fabricating industries	— 2.0	— 0.1	— 0.9	— 2.0
Machinery industries	— 4.1	3.1	2.1	— 9.4
Transportation equipment industries	0.3	4.6	— 8.3	— 11.2
Electrical products industries	— 2.3	0.4	— 3.1	— 7.2
Non-metallic mineral products industries	— 0.4	— 4.7	— 4.5	0.2
Petroleum and coal products industries	1.7	1.3	N.A.	N.A.
Chemical and chemical products industries	6.0	1.5	— 2.6	— 5.9
Miscellaneous	6.4	3.2	3.3	— 2.2
Total	— 0.1	1.5	— 1.7	— 2.5

Sources: Manufacturing Industries in Québec (31-205), Annual manufacturing census (31-201), S.C. Economic Analysis and Forecasts Service, Research and Planning Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN INDUSTRY

Industry	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
			dollars		
Food and beverages	94.98	100.86	108.72	117.50	125.11
Tobacco	110.56	120.02	131.98	149.39	158.33
Rubber	94.14	99.00	106.32	117.76	124.79
Leather	66.58	70.67	75.00	80.33	86.48
Textiles	87.15	92.56	99.09	107.24	113.71
Knitted goods	67.20	72.22	77.25	83.31	90.47
Clothing	63.51	69.43	74.45	80.07	85.86
Wood	78.18	85.39	91.35	97.78	105.17
Furniture & fixture industries	84.21	90.44	96.47	102.71	109.94
Paper and allied industries	124.30	132.40	142.09	151.44	162.38
Printing, publishing and allied industries	113.62	118.98	127.67	136.93	144.38
Primary metal industries	130.20	137.37	145.66	156.57	165.65
Metal fabricating industries	110.98	118.01	124.74	133.24	140.68
Machinery industries	115.61	124.41	133.39	146.56	155.87
Transportation equipment ind.	121.63	133.58	137.29	143.99	156.44
Electrical products ind.	113.46	123.96	132.98	140.01	152.44
Non-metallic mineral products industries	110.49	117.32	125.62	136.58	148.54
Chemical and chemical products industries	120.32	127.04	136.02	145.49	154.46
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	86.71	91.86	96.37	103.04	111.66
Fabrication	100.29	107.40	114.67	122.82	130.81

**Provisional figures.*

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN INDUSTRY

	1968/67	1969/68	1970/60	1971/70
Food and beverages	6.2	7.8	8.1	7.3
Tobacco	8.6	10.0	13.2	7.1
Rubber	5.2	7.4	10.8	9 0
Leather	6.1	6.1	7.1	8.0
Textiles	6.2	7.1	8.2	6.8
Knitted goods	7.5	7.0	7.8	8.9
Clothing	9.3	7.2	7.6	7.0
Wood	9.2	7.0	7.0	8.7
Furniture & fixture industries	7.4	6.7	6.5	7.2
Paper and allied industries	6.5	7.3	6.6	9.0
Printing, publishing and allied industries	4.7	7.3	7.3	5.5
Primary metal industries	5.5	6.0	7.5	6.2
Metal fabricating industries	6.3	5.7	6.8	6.0
Machinery industries	7.6	7.2	9.9	7.8
Transportation equipment ind.	9.8	2.8	4.9	9.3
Electrical products ind.	9.3	7.3	5.3	8.9
Non-metallic mineral products industries	6.2	7.1	8.7	8.7
Chemical and chemical products industries	5.6	7.1	7.0	6.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5.9	4.9	6.9	8.4
Fabrication	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.2

Sources: Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries (72-002) S.C., Economic Analysis and Forecasts Service, Research and Planning Branch, Department of Industry and Commerce.

(Photo, Québec Film Bureau)

GROSS PRODUCTION VALUE

(in millions of dollars)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture	609.4	620.4	663.9	665.3*	649.5**
Forests (cutting activity)	321.4	308.4	330.5	347.6**	320.6**
Fishing and trapping	8.7	9.8	11.0	12.9	12.4*
Mines (extraction value)	589.0	554.5	568.6	597.6	576.6
Construction	2,543	2,552	2,696	2,789	3,253 *
Electrical energy	485.9	539.4	575.2	664.9	693.6

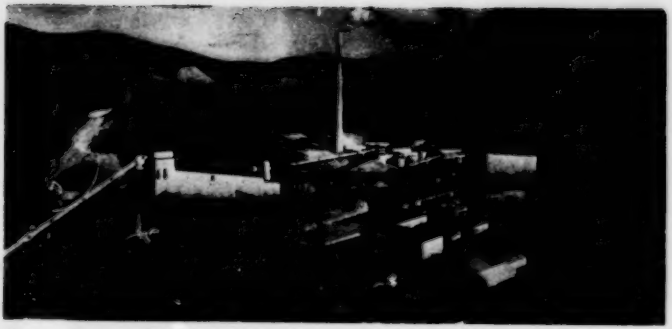
Source: Québec, The Economic Situation, 1971, Department of Industry and Commerce.

**Provisional figures.*

***Estimated figures.*

Government Aid to Industrial Development

In addition to assistance measures at the federal level, the government of Québec puts various means at the disposal of industries to promote the increase of employment and the rapid growth of production.



(Photo, Feature Four Ltd.)

Since July 1968, the Regional Industrial Development Assistance Act has been granting financial assistance to industrial enterprises which invest throughout Québec, except in the region of Montreal. The 340 plans approved up to March 31, 1972, involve investments worth $221.9 million and should be completed before December 31, 1972. Taking into account that federal grants apply to some of these projects ($11.9 million), the assistance given by Québec has reached $28.6 million.

Two supplementary programs for the Montreal region were set up in 1969 to encourage the development of certain branches particularly favorable to the Québec economy. On March 31, 1972, the development stimulation program for certain companies had approved 37 projects entailing investments amounting to $33 million; on the same date, eight projects were accepted by virtue of the financial assistance program for key industries, entailing investments worth $116.4 million. The two programs ended in 1972.

On June 1, 1971, the government made a major change regarding its assistance measures by creating the Industrial Development Corporation (I.D.C.) which succeeds the Industrial Credit Bureau and is to become the only body responsible

for financial assistance to business; its powers allow it to offer a whole scale of financing methods (loans, loan guarantees, assumption of part of the loan costs, minority participation in stock and so forth. During its first 10 months of existence, the I.D.C. granted 67 loans at the market rate ($5.1 million), and 20 loans at a reduced rate ($9.1 million) and assumed part of the cost of six loans ($1.6 million). It should be noted that in the four years of its existence the former Industrial Credit Bureau granted loans amounting to $39.3 million to 289 businesses.

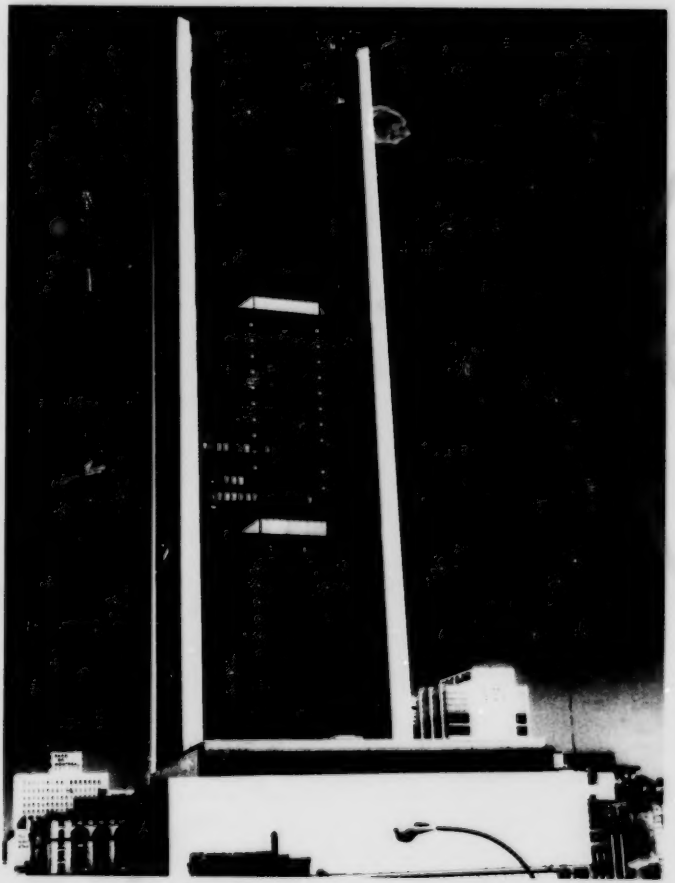
Finally, the government grants certain tax exemptions to industrial businesses which, before March 31, 1974, carry out investment projects using advanced technology or aiming at the fabrication of products of which few if any are fabricated in Québec. These businesses may deduct from their taxable income an amount ranging from 30 to 100% of their annual investments, according to the regions where they are located.

REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

(Projects approved to March 31, 1972)

Program	Number of projects	Investments $000	Premiums $000
Regional Industrial Development Assistance Act	340	221,860	28,557
Program to stimulate the development of certain industries	37	33,094	4,610
Program for financial assistance to key industries	8	116,417	15,199
Total	385	371,371	48,366

Source: Industrial Policy Service, Department of Industry and Commerce.



Montréal, Place Victoria: the Stock Exchange Tower, inaugurated in 1965, is one of the largest reinforced concrete and glass buildings in the world (47 storeys). Floor area is 158' x 70' (48,16 m x 21,35 m).
(Photo, Montréal Stock Exchange)

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

COMMERCE AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES

The Department of Industry and Commerce of Québec, which was created in 1943, is composed of five major branches: Industrial Economy, Industrial and Commercial Expansion, Fisheries, the Bureau of Statistics and the General Purchasing Service.

The Department's main functions are to promote industry and commerce in any manner it sees fit, to collaborate with the federal government in the application of related laws, and to suggest measures aimed at the promotion of the sale of Québec products, in Canada as well as abroad.

Domestic Trade

Domestic trade, which is vast and complex, covers all operations relative to commodities which reach the consumer through agencies and warehouse services, wholesalers and retailers, and financial establishments. It also includes such different service activities as hotels, restaurants and cinemas.

Québec City, Ste. Foy: aerial view of Place Laurier, the largest shopping center in Canada.
(Photo, Légaré and Kedl)

The evolution of retail trade is generally held to be a good mirror of the economic situation of a country. Since the beginning of the century, in Canada as in Québec, this sector has been progressing constantly. The value of exchanges in Québec in this sector has been estimated for 1970 at $7 billion ($27 billion for Canada).

Foreign Trade

Québec exports to almost every country in the world, its principal client being, of course, the United States which receives two-thirds of its exports. Québec's other clients, in order of importance, are the United Kingdom, the German Federal Republic, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan, France and Belgium.

Québec exports are mainly non-comestible finished products: wood pulp, paper, dressed furs, fabrics, chemical products, metal products, mineral products and asbestos products; this sector represents about one half the value of the exports. In 1971, exports reached $3,585,579,319.

MONTRÉAL, THE METROPOLIS

"... But do we care about knowing today (in France), that after Paris the city of Montréal is the largest French-speaking community in the world? Nostalgia for lost lands comes only with time..."

Francis Ambrière (10)

In 1642, a straggling little village was born, a French outpost on the Upper Saint Lawrence, consecrated by its founders to the Virgin. Perhaps a unique event in history, it was a mystical undertaking devoted to the evangelization of the natives. Ville-Marie became Montréal, nerve centre of industrial Québec. Since then, it has been rising, growing, expanding, clearly becoming one of the great cities of the world; it has definitely opted for the so-called "American" skyline.

In less than ten years, an area of 95 acres has been levelled in the heart of the city and given over to a gigantic complex of buildings — hotels and shopping centers, movie houses, exhibition halls, office buildings — all linked to the two main railway stations. A true city within a city, its various elements interconnected according to a coherent plan, the complex is served by a network of underground galleries and corridors. Thanks to 16 miles of subway lines, the complex is in turn connected to large sections of the rest of the city.

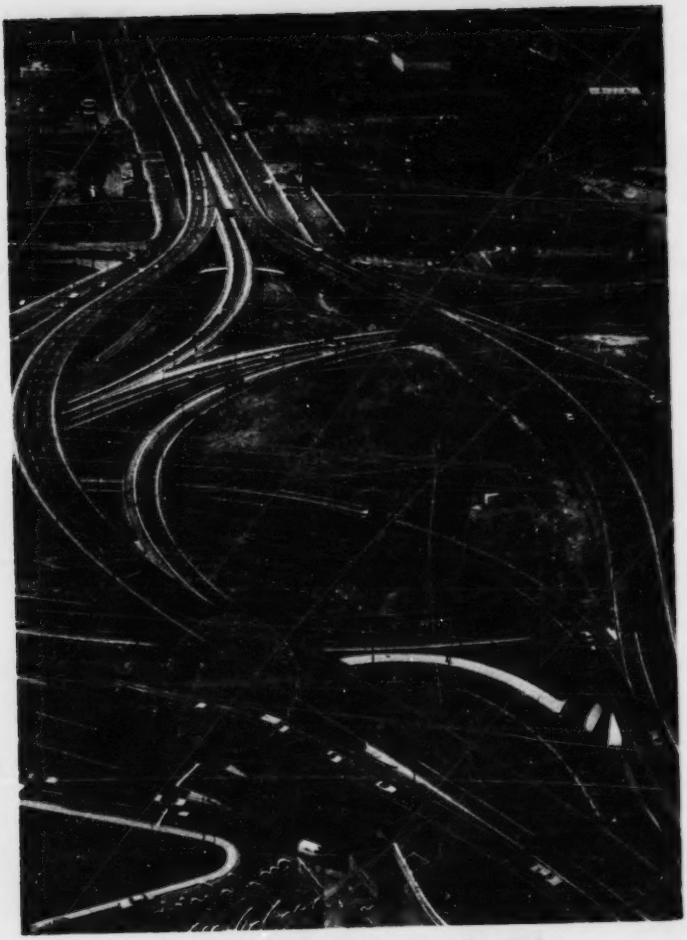
To facilitate access to this immense hive which cost several hundred million dollars to construct, transportation facilities had to be adapted at the same rate. A network of encircling routes took form, joining the Trans-Canadian Highway on an east-west axis, and the Laurentian Autoroute, the autoroute to

View of Montréal from Mont Royal, looking southwest.
(Photo, Québec Film Bureau)

the Eastern Townships and the routes to the New York State expressways on a north-south axis. With increased daring, it was decided to push the Trans-Canadian Highway through the downtown area, in spite of a world-wide practice by which auto-routes bypass densely-populated areas. The Trans-Canada Highway plunges some 85 feet below ground level and passes not far from the biggest buildings in Canada, without in the least interfering with surface traffic even at rush hours. Thus an ultra-modern and independent network whose construction required an extreme material effort has been superposed upon the traditional urban pattern of more or less narrow and cluttered streets.

Through these major undertakings, Montréal has moved ahead of the times. Most of these projects were speeded up for the 1967 world exhibition and are still in progress, both in the downtown area (completion of the east-west autoroute) and in the outskirts, particularly on Ile Jésus, to the north and in the east, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

More heterogeneous than Québec's, Montréal's population includes almost 500,000 English-speaking people, accounting for 24 per cent of the 2,187,155 inhabitants (1971 census).



Montréal: major interchange, on the western side of the island.
(Photo, Québec Film Bureau)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY

The immensity of the Québec territory is a known fact. Even today, there are barely 10 inhabitants per square mile. The magnitude of the difficulties encountered by the planner faced with the task of developing such a sparsely-populated area can thus be imagined.

At the beginning of the 17th century, the French colonizers discovered the presence of rare fur animals and seemingly limitless forests. For 200 years, the economic life remained closely linked to agriculture and the fur trade. Only in the 19th century was it realized that the future of Québec lay in the development of natural resources: the subsoil, forests and waterways as well as in stock farming and cultivation. In the 20th century, the discovery and development of New Québec's mineral wealth has served to confirm the province's industrial vocation.

For a long time development was retarded by the size of the territory which cannot be compared to that of European countries. Since means of communication were, for all practical purposes, inexistent, isolation reigned supreme along with its corollary, poverty. Nor can the fact be ignored that the public powers were extremely slow in playing their normal rôle as the lever of economic activity.

Today, in order to accelerate the pace of the development of resources, the Québec government must intervene in the economic life, a common practice in most western countries. Consequently, it has created several publicly-owned companies and nationalized most of the private electric companies. It makes massive investments in the development of potential energy, develops services for industrial expansion, constructs access roads to resources and even develops mining centers. Although its presence is felt in certain sectors, the State does not necessarily impose itself and the private sector continues to play its primary rôle; the private and public sectors thus complement each other.

Energy

Energy in Québec is under the mandate or jurisdiction of four main bodies: the Department of Natural Resources, the Electricity and Gas Board, Hydro-Québec and SOQUIP (Québec Petroleum Operations Company). At the federal level, responsibility falls upon the Energy Board, the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada.

The Energy Branch (Department of Natural Resources), created in 1970, is responsible for drawing up energy policy in cooperation with the other departments and bodies concerned; it sees that this policy is carried out as regards petroleum, gas, electricity and coal.

The Electricity and Gas Board is "a supervisory and arbitration committee respecting production, sale and distribution".

SOQUIP may take action as regards exploration, production, refining, distribution and sale of petroleum; it may also work together with private companies.

Hydro-Québec, which is in the forefront of development, especially where energy potential is concerned, celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1969. It was created in 1944 to take over the management of a private company, Montreal Light, Heat and Power and two other companies the government decided to acquire. With the nationalization of the remaining private companies in May, 1963, Hydro-Québec moved progressively forward as a producer and distributor of electricity. By October 31, 1976, it will have supplied New Brunswick with 10 billion kWh and by May 31, 1977, it will have supplied Ontario with 28 billion kWh.

Moreover, between 1977 and 1996, it will sell to the New York Power Pool (a consortium of private companies) surplus energy the Québec network can dispose of to the profit of the huge

New York area where consumption reaches its peak during the summer (air conditioning); in Québec consumption is greatest during the winter months (heating). Over the first five years of the agreement, the Québec company will deliver 14.14 billion kWh while reserving certain rights of recall in case of need.

In the future, all production and transmission of electricity will be the responsibility of Hydro-Québec, with the exception of the hydro-electric energy produced by some municipalities and large companies for their own use. Hydro-Québec possesses the powers of an ordinary company, but also benefits from the same prerogatives as the government where legal power is concerned: all its property belongs to Québec. The company invests some $350 million annually for the improvement of its equipment in order to satisfy effectively the growing needs of all sectors of the economy; it is Canada's largest producer of electricity. By December 31, 1971, installed capacity in Québec equalled 11.4 million kW, an increase of 734,500 kW over the preceding year.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC PRODUCTION

1930 - 1971

Year	Québec (in millions of kWh)	percentage of Canadian production
1930	8,823	48.77
1940	16,011	53.18
1950	28,466	51.40
1960	50,433	44.06
1970	69,640	34.6
1971	70,613	33.4

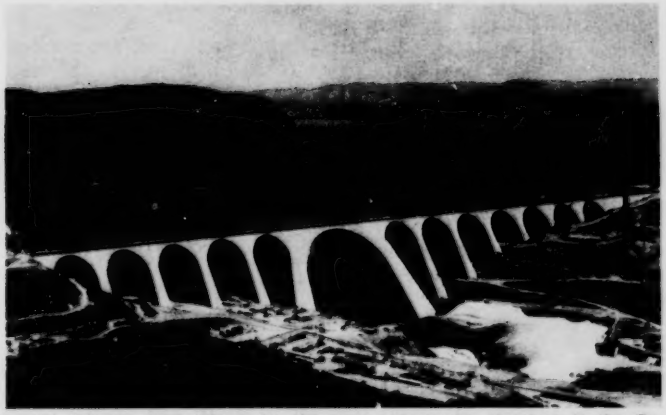
Source: Electric Power Statistics (57-001 and 57-002)

Beauharnois, near Montréal: hydro-electric plant with an installed generating capacity of 1.6 million kW. Completed in 1961, this plant is the largest of its kind in Canada.
(Photo, Hydro-Québec)

Besides hydro-electricity (53 generating stations), Hydro-Québec also operates 17 thermal power stations. The Tracy station near Sorel, put into operation between 1966 and 1968, has a capacity of 600,000 kW and works on heavy oil; it is used at peak periods (coefficient of use in 1970: 20 per cent). The Gentilly nuclear power station, southeast of Trois-Rivières, has reached its maximum capacity of 250,000 kW; it is used as a base-load station.

As regards high-tension lines, Hydro-Québec accomplished a world's first in 1965: the transmission of energy at 735 kV with a network which now consists of three major lines connecting the Manicouagan-Outardes installations to the large centers of consumption some 365 miles away.

Moreover, through an important contract, valid for more than 65 years, between the Québec company and the Churchill Falls Corporation (Labrador), Hydro-Québec will receive almost the entire output of a 5,225,000 kW power station now under con-



Daniel Johnson Dam (Manic V), the most spectacular structure in the Outardes and Manicouagan Rivers development project. Installed plant generating capacity: 1.3 million kW.
(Photo, Hydro-Québec)

struction. Deliveries began in December, 1971, again at 735 kV, and will continue until 1976. This power station, 700 miles north-east of Montréal, will have 11 generating sets and an installed capacity of 31.5 billion kWh.

Manicouagan — Outardes

The Outardes River and the Manicouagan, two parallel neighboring waterways, flow from the Laurentian plateau to the Gulf of St. Lawrence near Baie Comeau, about 255 miles downstream from Québec City. A set of seven stations with a capacity of 5,476,010 kW has been planned. The most universally admired of the three stations on the Outardes and the four on the Manicouagan is the Manic V, whose construction at its peak required a crew of 8,500 workers. The most impressive achievement, the Daniel Johnson Dam, is 703 feet at its highest point; its central arch could easily house the dome of St. Peter's in Rome. The dam is 4,310 feet long and the artificial lake, the fourth largest in area in the world, measures 800 square miles.

Development of the James Bay Basin

The National Assembly approved the creation of a company called the James Bay Development Corporation, responsible for the development, management and administration of the natural resources on the Québec side of the watershed, between 400 and 600 miles north of Montreal and which contains five main rivers: the Nottaway, Broadback, Rupert, Eastmain and La Grande. The watershed covers a total area of 116,800 sq. mi. or over one-sixth of the territory; this is more than half the size of France.

Extremely important studies on the development of this region are being carried out and have already resulted in voluminous reports during 1972. The challenge is sizeable; a potential of 10 million kW which could provide about 70 billion kWh a year must be exploited. Besides generating a surplus of vital energy for the eighties, the installations and their construction are of interest to the Northwest since they affect the fields of mineral and forest resources, petroleum exploitation, road, port and airport construction, and the development of fishing and tourism.

Since the spring of 1971 hundreds of men have invaded the area to continue gathering hydraulic, topographical and geological data. This project by itself will produce more than a quarter of Canada's hydro-electric energy: 88.5 billion kWh.

Natural Gas

Québec produces some natural gas at the Pointe-du-Lac deposit near Trois-Rivières. Gas is also manufactured in the Saint-Malo plant in Québec City, and a propane-air mixture is produced in Sherbrooke. Production is too low, however, to satisfy more than a tiny part of Québec's energy requirements.

Most of the gas consumed, 99 per cent, is natural gas brought by pipeline from deposits in the Canadian west to supply the Montréal, Hull and Rouyn-Noranda (Northwest regions. Québec, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières are supplied from local sources. In 1970, net total sales of natural gas, 50.7 billion cu. ft.,

reached $47.8 million. In fact, per capita consumption is low; natural gas filled only 4 per cent of the province's requirements as opposed to 20.7 per cent in Ontario and 21.2 per cent in Canada as a whole.

Petroleum

Because of its energy requirements, its climate and its character as a modern society, Québec consumes more petroleum per capita than all North America. At present, it is supplied by crude petroleum transported by tanker from Venezuela or the Middle East or else by pipeline to Montreal from Portland, Maine, U.S.A. Refining capacity on January 1, 1971, reached 23,030,000 tons/yr (460,000 barrels a day), 34 per cent of Canada's total. During the third quarter of the same year, the first Québec-region refinery began production thus joining the six Montréal installations. Already in 1972, its daily production amounted to 100,000 barrels (5 million tons/yr).

In order to develop possible petroleum deposits, the Department of Natural Resources' Québec Petroleum Operation Company (SOQUIP) has already undertaken several exploration projects in association with private companies.

Moreover, Hydro-Québec, in cooperation with an oil company, has founded a subsidiary, the Acadian Petroleum Research Company (SAREP), which carries out seismic soundings in the St. Lawrence Valley, between Québec City and the Magdalen Islands, in the gulf.

In short, each year, Quebecers, who are among the world's largest consumers of energy, spend $1,450 million to meet their requirements:

$ 20 million for coal;

$ 50 million for natural gas;

$480 million for electricity;

$900 million for petroleum.

TRANSPORTATION

Although the development of hydro-electric resources made a great contribution to economic progress in Québec, the organization of transportation and communications was no less important. The land is immense and its needs are considerable. When John Stuart Mill said that to produce was to move, he summarized the important rôle the transportation infrastructure plays in the economy, since commercial outlets are the stimuli of production.

Thanks to energetic action on the part of the different levels of government and to private initiative, Québec now possesses rapid, efficient transportation and communication networks. Distance and the rigors of the climate no longer represent insurmountable obstacles. Precipitation sometimes exceeds 120 inches in winter, but powerful modern equipment makes snow removal so rapid that the inconveniences of winter in the St. Lawrence Valley, one of the snowiest regions in the world, are largely cancelled out.

Road Equipment

The number of automobiles rose from 7,413 in 1914 to 2,584,711 in 1971. These figures are based on automobile licence statistics, from the Department of Roads and Public Works. They include all types of vehicles, from private cars and buses to farm machinery and snowmobiles which numbered 150,000 by the end of 1972. This makes one realize the tremendous effort the department responsible must have made to gradually equip the territory with road equipment adapted to the demands of modern transportation. There are some 10,000 bridges, 155 miles of toll autoroutes, 4,000 miles of main roads, 7,000 miles of secondary roads and 45,000 miles of other roads for a grand total of 56,000 miles.

The Québec section of the Trans-Canada Highway is in the last stages of completion: 350 miles of the 389 miles it measures from west to east (from the Ontario to the New Brunswick

border) were completed by the end of 1972. It is undoubtedly the most important of Québec's great thoroughfares, since it links Québec City to Montréal, passing near many industrial regions in the hinterland of the south shore of the St. Lawrence.

In the field of road equipment, Québec civil engineers have produced many works worthy of mention.

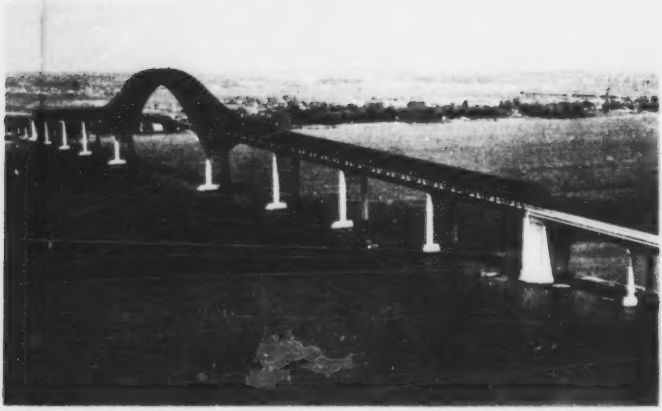
The Lafontaine Tunnel-Bridge

A marvel of technology and creativity, this tunnel provides an exit from the Island of Montréal to the south shore of the St. Lawrence on the same axis as the Trans-Canada Highway and thus decongests the bridges whose former traffic jams remain famous. Built at a cost of $75 million it is the largest work in pre-stressed concrete in North America. Its central section is under 80 feet of water, thus freeing the road and the maritime channel. Its overall length is 1.24 miles and traffic is controlled in both corridors (three lanes in each direction) by a closed-circuit television device.

Department of Roads statistics show that in 1972 the average daily number of vehicles going through rose to 84,115. Five years after its opening, the Lafontaine Tunnel-Bridge remains an object of astonishment to official foreign delegations, engineers from all over the world and the ordinary motorist benefiting from its remarkable services.

The Laviolette Bridge

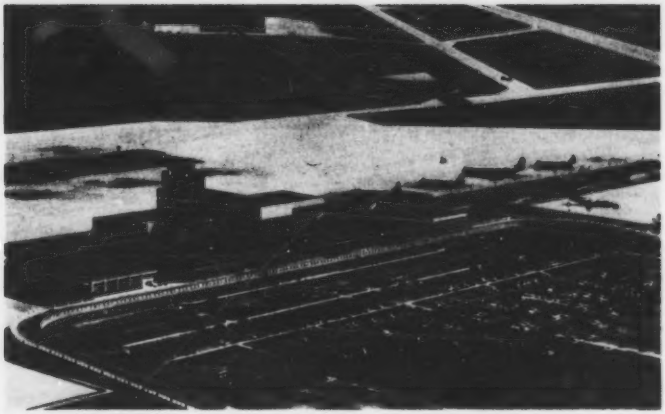
The only land route between Montréal and Québec City across the St. Lawrence, the Laviolette Bridge has linked Trois-Rivières to the south shore since December, 1967. With its 1.68 miles it is the longest such work in Québec. Its north and south approaches are almost as long as the metal structure itself. It is characterized by the central arch of trusses with a span of 1,100 feet; it rests on four caissons and the roadway is supported by 50 steel suspension cables, each about 3 inches in diameter; clearance for maritime traffic: 160 feet. It has four lanes, each 48 feet wide, and was built at a cost of $50 million.



Trois-Rivières: Laviolette Bridge, built on the center line of the future Trans-Québec Highway (North-South), now under construction.
(Photo, Québec Film Bureau)

The Pierre-Laporte Bridge

From 1917 to the end of the 20's Québec City had the world's longest cantilever bridge. This became inadequate due to the increase in the number of cars, and it became necessary to think of building a new bridge which was inaugurated at the end of 1970 and named after Pierre Laporte, the minister who was assasinated in October of the same year. It is the longest suspension bridge in Canada, with a total length of 3,414 feet and a central span of 2,190 feet over the maritime channel at a minimum height of 150.4 feet above the high water mark. Situated five miles west of the downtown area, parallel to the old bridge, the Pierre Laporte Bridge with its approaches, its cloverleaves and its auxiliary works is one of the principal elements of the capital's autoroute network. Its six traffic lanes with a capacity of 90,000 vehicles a day permit direct and rapid communication between the Trans-Canada Highway to the south and the peripheral autoroutes to the north. It will join the future Montréal-Québec autoroute now being built on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.



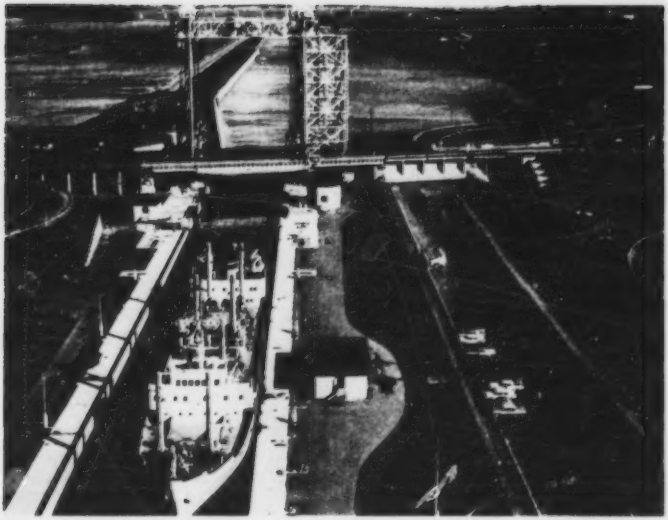
The international Montréal-Dorval airport.
(Photo Armour Landry)

Air Lines

Thanks to air communications, Montréal is at the crossroads of the big commercial routes linking North America to Europe and Asia. Twenty-five companies ensure the connection between Montréal, seat of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and of international air transportation associations, and most of the major capitals and metropolises.

The Montréal Dorval international airport averages about 96,000 flights (arrivals and departures) and five million passengers a year.

The highly-developed air transportation infrastructure includes 64 airports and 220 landing strips and landing areas for sea-planes, all controlled. The remaining territory, although less densely populated than the Montréal and Québec City regions, nevertheless possesses rather extensive equipment; it must not be forgotten that for many northern areas, the airplane is still the only practical means of access. Various domestic lines serve this territory which includes New Québec.



Montréal: Saint-Lambert lock, gate of the St. Lawrence Seaway to the Great Lakes. The joint canalization project was carried out by Canada and the United States between 1954 and 1959.
(Photo, Tourism Branch)

The New Montréal Airport

On the other hand, it should be noted that in June, 1970, construction was begun on a new international airport north of Montréal, in a place called Ste. Scholastique; it was given the official name of Mirabel. Over the next 15 or 20 years, close to $1 billion will be invested in it. The first stage of the project should be completed in 1974.

In Canada, the Federal Government is responsible for airports and air transportation. In view of the magnitude of the project, however, and of its many different effects on the socio-economic level, the Québec government, by a special act adopted in June, 1969, created a body called the Board for the development of the neighbourhood of a new international air-

port in the province of Québec. This team of specialists is now known as the Regional Planning Department of the Airport District (SATRA). In a great push for global planning, the body must exert a corresponding long and short term action on the territory concerned since general development should continue until the year 2000. Since it is perfecting an organization and development plan meant to bring Québec the greatest amount of economic benefits presupposed by such a project, SATRA sees to the building of the infrastructure: roads, rapid mass transport systems, aqueduct and sewage systems, water supplies, power transmission lines, and so forth. When the site was chosen, it included 48 municipalities, 14 of which had already been amalgamated in 1972. Québec's initiative in this area is new and original enough to attract the attention of various countries.

Seaways

The main maritime lines use the St. Lawrence, a large artery penetrating into the heart of the continent, making it accessible to the merchant ships of every country. The maritime channel permits ocean liners drawing 27 feet of water to travel the 2,200 miles separating Lake Superior from the Atlantic, the longest continental inroad in the world.

The Montréal harbor, the world's first inland port, is open twelve months a year. A short time ago it was still immobilized by ice in winter, but it can now depend on several icebreakers which patrol the St. Lawrence up to a point below Québec to free the channel and end the ice jams which once caused disastrous floods. The 130 basins and anchoring berths, the 15 miles of quays and docks, the 52 freight sheds, the silos, cranes, and container gantries received almost 6,000 ships from all over the world in 1971 and handled more than 24 million tons of merchandise. One of the most widely-used ports in North America, Montréal serves a vast hinterland which, from the Atlantic to the Rockies, includes the huge agricultural regions of the Canadian prairies and the industrial areas of Québec, Ontario and the American mid-west. Its influence extends over a market of more than 60 million inhabitants.

For its immediate vicinity, it contributes an annual capital inflow of some $250 million.

2,001 ships put in at the port of Québec, 747 of which were ocean liners; 11,060,221 tons were handled. Lastly, 17,193,101 tons of ore from New Québec were shipped in bulk from the port of Sept-Iles and 7,864,049 tons were laden in bulk at Port Cartier. These two ports are on the lower north shore of the St. Lawrence.

The Railroads

The Québec network is 5,138 miles long, not counting shunting or railway yard tracks, small sidings and the extremely important industrial feeders. This represents 11.9 per cent of the 43,003 miles of tracks in Canada.

Two big companies share most of the network stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific: the Canadian National Railways (a federal government-owned company) and the Canadian Pacific Railways (a private company). Their administrative divisions do not coincide with the provincial borders and, consequently, it is rather difficult to give precise statistics on passenger traffic and freight traffic in Québec. Nevertheless an idea of passenger rates may be had from the Montréal-Québec trip (163 miles) which takes less than three hours and costs $7.30 (1972) on the least popular travelling days.

The railroad plays an essential rôle in industrial and mining development, allowing an ever greater volume of natural resources to be transported to factories for processing. It is for this reason that some very large companies own railway lines for their private use. There are eight such lines totalling 400 miles and coming under the jurisdiction of the Québec Transportation Board. Some are extremely important, such as Québec Cartier Mining on the lower north shore of the St. Lawernce, which transports up to 10 million tons of ore annually. It should be added that these lines serve Québec only and have a clearly defined purpose.

Urban and Interurban Transportation

The most talked-about undertaking in urban transportation in recent years is the Montréal Métro. Inaugurated on October 14, 1966, it is already known for its rapidity and its aesthetic and practical nature. At present it consists of three lines, one of which measures 3.17 miles, and goes under the islands of Ste. Hélène and Notre-Dame in the St. Lawrence (the Expo '67 islands), at a depth of 120 feet. With its 26 modern stations, each different from the other, and its 41 trains of nine cars each, rolling on tires, and having a capacity of 1,400 passengers, the metro forms part of the underground city growing in the heart of the downtown area. During rush hours, there is a train every 2.5 minutes. Constructed at a total cost of $213.7 million, the metro system complements the surface network and is under the same administration. At the end of 1971, work on an eastward extension of line 2 was begun with government funds. These funds, which will amount to $700 million spread over ten years, will be devoted to the general development of the underground network.

According to the figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there were thirty-one urban and interurban public carriers in Québec in 1970 which answered the official questionnaires. Collected data show that there were 23,841,399 passengers that year for total receipts of $23,019,983. Total receipts from operations amounted to $24,704,785 when income from freight services associated with passenger transportation was included.

COMMUNICATIONS

Created in December, 1969, the Québec Department of Communications has two main objectives: 1— to ensure constant communication between the government and the people and between governmental departments and bodies; 2— to encourage and maintain a Québec communications system, integrated into the extra-territorial and international systems. This policy is essential to the development of Québec, its schools

and its culture. It should be included in the priorities and thus remain a guarantee of the continuation and normal development of Québec society as a dynamic member of the Canadian and North American fact.

Québec already has on its territory electronic communications media whose coefficient of use is one of the highest in the world: the telephone, cable, broadcasting, teleprinter and computer systems are all very highly developed fields.

Cable Television

Québec is somewhat of a forerunner in broadcasting the televised image through community cables. At the beginning this simply consisted in selecting programs from a common antenna replacing a certain number of private antennae. The image was then transmitted to subscribers through a network of unidirectional cables. Barely twenty years old, the industry has grown to such an extent that it is less and less dependent upon live television and now possesses its own studios and production equipment and enjoys true independence. According to information, there already exist about 143 cable television companies, whose subscribers are chiefly in urban areas (17 per cent of the homes). Depending on their size, they serve from 20 to 92,000 subscribers. Their presence is felt mainly in Montréal, Québec City, the St. Maurice and Ottawa Valleys, the Eastern Townships and, to varying degrees, in several other places in the province.

Besides the deeply-felt cultural effects involved in this rapid development, there is also an economic impact which is no less important. Consequently, for the good of the community, the Government must see that this public service does not become a source of anarchy, overlappings, repetitions, and wastage of material and human resources. The Public Service Board (Department of Communications) was consequently made responsible for formulating and introducing a general policy to make cable television subject to and really at the service of the population, and not vice-versa.

The Telephone

Québec's telephone services, like those in the rest of North America, enjoy an enviable reputation throughout the world. On the average, every Quebecer uses them over five times a day which, they say, earns Québec the world's chattering championship.

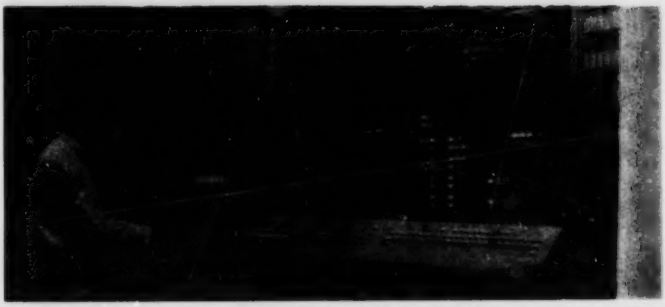
In any case, Québec is at least even with if not in front of the rest of Canada in the field of telecommunications. In 1971, for instance, an electronic switching center was installed in Québec City to serve 8,000 government telephone lines. Working in the same way as an electronic brain, it was designed to satisfy the demands of expansion until the year 2000, with a total capacity of from 25 to 30,000 lines. The development of electronic switching is the most significant accomplishment in telephony since the introduction of direct dialing in the early 20's.

In 1970, there were 2,714,853 telephones (in 1971, the average was 45 telephones for every 100 inhabitants). The 1,832,068 private telephones made up the largest group, followed by 762,076 commercial sets connected to switchboards; there were also 21,628 public booths and 551 roadside telephones. It should be added that 99.6 per cent of the telephone sets have direct dialing; 79.9 per cent of Québec's subscribers benefit from direct long-distance dialing.

The telephone is the domain of private enterprise. Forty-eight different companies work in this sector, the largest by far being Bell Canada, a federally chartered company whose head office is in Montréal. Next comes Québec-Telephone with its head office in Rimouski (Lower St. Lawrence) and a certain number of networks belonging to cooperative societies. This public service, considered as an industry, employed 18,835 people in 1970, with salaries totalling $142 million.

Satellites

In view of the accelerated rate of technological progress, Québec owes it to itself to take the necessary measures to



The electronic, or computer-controlled, telephone switching system was inaugurated in Montréal in February 1967. It is now available to the entire business district.

secure the place it believes it should hold in the future world of satellite communications. To do this, it must show a certain audaciousness as regards the ideas developing in other parts of Canada.

During an official visit to Paris by two ministers between January 22 and 26, 1969, Québec signed a letter of intent as regards continued studies with a view to the creation of a Franco-Québec satellite for cultural and educational exchanges.

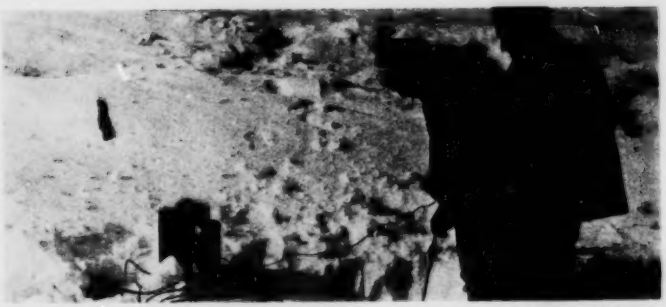
In 1973, Québec and France are making their first limited experiment in telecommunications using the American satellite Intelsat IV. The experiment, about 20 hours spread over periods of four or five hours each, is on instantaneous, bidirectional and multi-dimensional communications.

The long-term goal of the exercise is to:

— anticipate and define the degree and means of utilisation of the Franco-German satellite SYMPHONIE to be launched in 1974, in terms of:

— Québec's need for communication with France;

— the comparative advantages of existing technological media (satellites, video-cassettes, etc.).



SOQUEM geophysicists using a radioactive monitor on a columbium carbonatite deposit.
(Photo, SOQUEM)

The results of this "active research" should allow Québec to make an enlightened decision as regards its participation in the SYMPHONIE program.

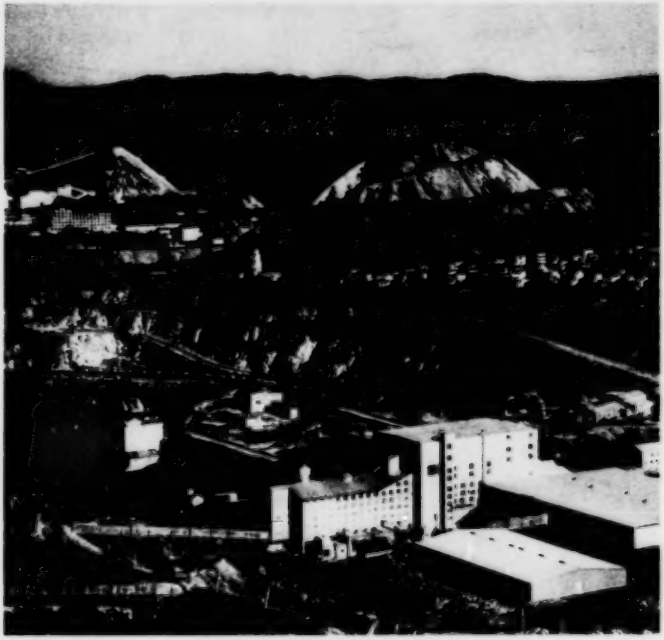
NATURAL RESOURCES

It was once believed that in general Québec had an agricultural vocation. There have always been men, however, who called to mind the great variety of natural resources which must necessarily be concealed in such a vast territory. If, of old, these prophets were too often considered dreamers, today's realities prove that they were right.

Industries processing surface and subterranean resources account for perhaps half the total Québec production (gross national product). The reason is that these resources are extremely abundant, and they have not yet even been completely inventoried.

Mines

Québec is still a long way from knowing the extent of its mineral reserves. It does know for a fact, however, that they are sufficient to support major industrial expansion for many years while supplying a considerable flow of exports.



Open-quarry mining of asbestos in Thetford, southwestern Québec.
(Photo, George Hunter)

The future of the mining sector is more than promising. Intense activity reigns in the fields of exploration and exploitation in inhabited areas as well as in the heart of the almost virgin land of New Québec.

In 1920, mineral production did not exceed $28 million. In 1955, it reached $388 million, in 1965, $721 million, and, in 1970, $798 million, which is to say that the value of production is twenty-five times greater than it was in 1920. This rather spectacular rate of growth finds an explanation in the discovery of vast metalliferous fields in the north-west and in the vast

uninhabited regions of the central and northern zones. Every year, prospectors stake out 30,000 to 40,000 mining claims in which the big operating companies are always interested.

Wealth from the bowels of the earth consists of about forty metallic and non-metallic substances. In 1970, mines provided over 30,000 jobs for which the industry spent $176 million in salaries.

PRINCIPAL MINERALS
(production in 1970)

METALLIC MINERALS	
Iron (ore)	15,047,750 tons
Zinc (3)	205,030 tons
Copper (3)	178,175 tons
Silver	5,110,371 ounces
Gold (3)	692,502 ounces
Lead	2,159 tons
Nickel	801 tons
Bismuth (2)	404,297 pounds
Cadmium	295,413 pounds
Cobalt	50,966 pounds
Columbium (1)	2,347 tons
Molybdenum (3)	1,248 tons
Selenium (2)	413,084 pounds
Tellurium (2)	43,197 pounds
NON-METALLIC MINERALS	
Asbestos (2)	1,367,524 tons
Feldspar (1)	10,687 tons
Peat moss	131,256 tons
Quartz (1)	693,859 tons

1 — only producer in Canada
2 — largest producer in Canada
3 — second largest producer in Canada

Source: Statistics Division (MRB)

Québec is the world's largest producer of asbestos. It also holds a privileged position as regards iron ore, copper, zinc and gold. Moreover, Québec is the only Canadian producer of columbium, lithium, titanium dioxide, ochre, feldspar, and magnesitic dolomite.

Metalliferous substances — iron ore, copper, zinc and gold — make up the major portion of Québec's metal production. Geologists, moreover, estimate that Québec's iron ore deposits are among the richest in the world: 4 billion tons. The principal (known) deposit is about 400 miles long and 15 to 50 miles wide and is centered around Schefferville.

Québec ranks first among the Canadian provinces in aluminum production. Its five factories have an annual production capacity of 701,000 tons whereas production in the rest of Canada does not exceed 210,000 tons. Québec plants treat bauxite mostly imported from Guyana and Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

Québec's major objectives where mining is concerned consist in discovering new resources and intensifying applied research. Besides revising mining legislation, the government has created three companies: one state-owned, the Québec Mining Exploration Company (SOQUEM), one mixed, the Acadian Petroleum Research Company (SAREP) and, in 1970, another state-owned business, the Québec Petroleum Operations Company (SOQUIP).

SOQUEM is considered the most important mineral research company in Canada. It now receives $3 million a year from the government. Officially, it began its functions on November 1, 1965, and it has made agreements with several private companies with a view to beginning exploitation of deposits. In 1972, SOQUEM made what it considers one of its most important discoveries since its creation: a salt deposit with a diameter of about three miles at Havre Aubert in the Magdalen Islands (Gulf of St. Lawrence). Québec, which does not pro-

duce salt, is nevertheless a very big consumer, using it principally for salting the roads during winter.

SAREP is the result of an agreement between Hydro-Québec and an oil company. It was created in December, 1966, and hopes to have the population participate in the eventual exploitation of two particularly interesting resources: petroleum and natural gas. Operating permits in favor of Hydro-Québec cover the entire Québec section of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and part of the river, a total area of 80,933,910 acres.

SOQUIP on the other hand has acquired all the permits formerly held by Hydro-Québec within the framework of SAREP, except those involving the Magdalen Islands. Thanks to a $15 million budget approved by the government and spread over a ten-year period, it has already been drilling in the St. Lawrence Lowlands since 1970, in cooperation with private companies in hopes of discovering sheets of petroleum or natural gas. Two sites are in Nicolet and the other on the Island of Orléans.

SIDBEC-DOSCO

It is realized everywhere that the mining industry is far from having reached the limit of its possibilities. The great amounts of capital invested in the industry are proof of the hopes placed in it. Only a small portion of the ore, however, is treated on the spot. Québec is endeavoring to remedy this situation, which is why, in 1964, the government created SIDBEC (Sidérurgie du Québec) whose primary objective was to study and take all necessary steps to provide Québec with an integrated steel industry. In December, 1968, SIDBEC acquired a controlling interest in a private company, Dominion Steel & Coal, known as DOSCO. This company which owned four plants (three in Québec and one in Ontario) provided a ready-made nucleus for the new industry SIDBEC proposed to set up. With this acquisition, it possessed from the beginning a relatively large market, a team of able technicians, and basic installations which had to be modernized and developed. The entire operation required an investment of $150 million.

SIDBEC-DOSCO supplies a variety of products: billets, bars, wire rod, toothed reinforcing bars, extruded pieces, slabs, hot rolled or cold rolled plate and tube sheeting. These products can in turn be processed by the different plants of the group into girders and other construction pieces: tubes, bolts, nuts, rivets, wire and soldered netting.

During 1972, SIDBEC-DOSCO took a giant step in the realization of its objectives. It inaugurated in June an electric steel plant, probably the most modern of its kind in the world. Actually, it has two very high voltage electric furnaces using the continuous casting process and possessing an initial processing capacity of 500,000 tons; it is fed with scrap iron as well as with metallized iron (sponge iron).

Moreover, at the end of the same year, a metallization plant was inaugurated where sponge iron is produced by removing the oxygen from pieces of the oxide ore pellets. It is the first Canadian ironworks to use this process and the fifth in the world. The installations are near the electric steel-works at Contrecoeur on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, east of Montréal. They enable Québec to free itself from the outside market's hold on primary steel.

Within a few years, thanks to a team of competent men, to the use of imagination, to efforts of modernization and to the Québec government which for the present remains the only share-holder in this capital stock enterprise, SIDBEC will rank among the giants of international steelworks. One of the most dynamic population groups in America is preparing to accept this calculated gamble on the future. Already in 1734, this same people, in answer to the same need for power and action, founded the St. Maurice forges north of Trois-Rivières, one of the ancestors of North American iron-smelting.

The Forests

The Québec forests, although unequally distributed, cover an area of 444,300 square miles.

One of the SIDBEC-DOSCO plants in Contrecoeur, near Montréal.
(Photo, SIDBEC)

Not counting the taïga, where the forests have no market value, the commercial forest covers 298,100 sq. mi. or half of the territory. The wooded area is, in fact, the size of France and Great Britain or Norway and Sweden together. The accessible productive area is somewhat smaller, but nevertheless considerable, measuring 206,900 sq. mi. Almost all the commercial forests are part of the public land (270,200 sq. mi.); the remainder is made up of private forests (27,900 sq. mi.).

Three-quarters of the forest consists of coniferous trees and one quarter of hardwoods. Out of an annual potential estimated at 23 million cords, 12 million cords were felled in 1969. The gross value of this raw material amounts to $341 million; in 1969, 73 per cent of the volume cut was pulpwood and 25 per cent sawn timber and veneer wood. Tree-felling required a labor force of some 19,200 workers.

PAPER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES
(1967 - 1971)

Year	Number of plants	Shipments in millions of dollars	Number of workers	Weekly salary
1967	214	1,147	43,018	124.30
1968	209	1,191	42,480	132.40
1969	208	1,317	43,986	142.09
1970	unknown	1,351	43,743	151.44
1971	unknown	1,373	41,974	164.78

Source: Québec Bureau of Statistics

In Québec, pulp and paper is the most productive branch of the industry and the largest as regards capital investment, employment, hydraulic energy consumption, transportation and various services. It holds first place among the export industries throughout Canada; its production value reaches almost $900 million. Québec exports nearly four million tons or 4/5 of all it produces; it accounts for 12½% of the world's pulp and

paper exports. This branch comprises three types of factories: chemical or mechanical pulp, combined pulp and paper mills, newsprint, book paper, writing paper, kraft paper, cardboard, building panels and thermal insulating material.

Plants processing wood by-products have great economic significance since they provide more than one-third of the total exports. Besides pulp and paper, sawn timber and veneer wood (veneer and plywood) require the most consideration.

The sawing industry includes the sawmills, and the manufacturers of railroad tracks, laths, staves, hoops and clapboards. It has advanced a long way since the far-off days when constructors came to the shores of the St. Lawrence to get the wood required for shipbuilding.

LUMBER INDUSTRY
(1969)

	Number of plants	Consignments in thousands of dollars	Number of employees	Hourly production wages
Sawmills and shingle mills	556	183,041	10,083	1.80
Veneer and Plywood mills	27	43,183	2,853	1.76
Doors, frames and planing	346	80,397	4,188	1.98
Miscellaneous	162	56,407	4,101	unknown
Total	1,091	363,028	21,225	1.82

Source: Catalogue 31-205 — Statistics Canada

The forests, moreover, are noteworthy as a rich source of good health and recreation. A paradise of fish and game depending on the season, they provide the many advantages

A CL-215 in flight dumps its water load.
(Photo, Canadair)

of living in nature. The government, in answer to the population's growing tendency to devote itself to excursions and camping, is therefore trying to suppress or limit certain privileges held by private interests and facilitate access to the land for all Quebecers. It is in this spirit, too, that the Department of Lands and Forests is creating snowmobile and nature trails.

Forest fires must be fought. In 1970, there were 133 such fires, ravaging about 647,648 acres and causing damage estimated at $21 million. Québec uses Canso water bomber planes and CL-215's, the latter developed by Canadair of Montréal, an airplane manufacturer. People come from different countries to study Québec's methods of combatting forest fires by air. On the other hand, the government is increasing the productivity of the 16 nurseries where it keeps some 150 million plants for reforestation.

AGRICULTURE

"...As for the Canadian 'habitant', he was attached to his land and cultivated it unrestrainedly with the help of his family. Near him, other 'habitants' were engaged in a similar enterprise and this community of interests, reinforced by the closeness of the houses along the same road, resulted in a tradition of mutual aid such as had never existed in rural France..."

Jean-Charles Falardeau (11)

The Agricultural Population

Without being a phenomenon peculiar to Québec, the rural exodus has been sharply felt in this province. In 1941 the agricultural population included 839,000 people, or 25.2 per cent of the total population; 508,000 people lived on farms in 1966 (11.1 per cent). Over a period of 25 years, this represents an annual decrease of 13,000 people or a ratio of one half of one per cent. With the evolution of the industrial economy and the spread of education, the agricultural population in 1977 is not expected to exceed 74,000 farm workers, or 2.7 per cent of the active population.

Production

The major features of Québec's agricultural production include the following:

animal production: the raising of milch cows, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, fur-bearing animals, poultry and bees;

field crops: fodder, cereals: oats, wheat, barley, corn; potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets, flaxseed and soy beans;

truck farming: almost all concentrated on the fertile lands of the Montréal plain: carrots, onions, corn, cucumbers, peas, beans and tomatoes;

fruit growing: apples, strawberries, raspberries and blueberries;

maple products: because of the abundance and quality of its maple groves, Québec is the world's foremost maple producer.

Present trends indicate an increased regrouping of farms, which will cause a drop in their numbers but will increase their profit-earning capacity. In 1971 there were 41,035 commercial agricultural enterprises out of a total of 61,257 farms. It will be noted that 52,838 farmers owned their farms. Farms in Québec vary immensely in acreage and equipment. Statistics can only indicate averages, the most important of which follow: 176.3 acres, of which 70.8 acres are cultivated; 27.9 acres are used as grazing land, and 50.6 acres are wooded areas. Cleared areas total 6,449,992 acres of which approximately one fourth are on the Montréal plain alone. Because of its fertile soil and the variety in farming and husbandry, this area is of prime importance and feeds half of the population. However, accelerated urbanization is slowly swallowing up the best land.

Having remained stationary for a long period of time, in spite of sustained promotion of the vocation and loyalty to the land, agriculture has undergone marked changes over the past several decades. In 40 years, from 1931 to 1971, the average farm area has increased from 127.3 to 176.3 acres; its capital from $6,452 to $35,918.90.

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS, 1971

	Acres
Wheat	37,800
Oats	890,000
Barley	28,000
Rye	3,800
Flaxseed	8,300
Mixed grains	98,000
Corn for grain	125,000
Buckwheat	7,700
Peas, dry	1,100
Beans, dry	1,100
Potatoes	66,000
Field roots	3,500
Tame hay	3,340,000
Fodder corn	110,000
Sugar beets	8,100
Tobacco	10,000
Pasture	2,115,000
Vegetables	91,100

Source: Field Crops, 1971
Vegetable Acreage, 1971
Québec Bureau of Statistics

LIVESTOCK AS OF JUNE 1, 1971

Horses	40,000
Cattle	1,958,000
Milch cows	1,022,000
Miscellaneous	936,000
Sheep	90,000
Hogs	1,315,000
Poultry (hens and chickens)	21,530,000

Source: Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry
Québec Bureau of Statistics

Farm woodland — logging trees and maple groves — cover 3.1 million acres. In 1970, 1,164,000 gallons of maple syrup, 241,000 pounds of sugar and 421,000 pounds of taffy were produced representing a total value of $7.4 million to farmers and 87.8 per cent of Canadian production.

Total assets of Québec farms amount to $2.4 billion. In 1971, cash income from farm operations came to $692,266,000. Stock breeding yields the best profits: $569,218,000.

LIVESTOCK REVENUE, 1971
(in thousands of dollars)*

Cattle and calves	107,896
Hogs	84,438
Sheep and lambs	886
Dairy products	261,300
Poultry	80,837
Eggs	28,833
Other livestock or products	5,028
Total	569,218
Forest and maple products	10,307
Other revenue (1)	51,697
Grand total	631,222

(1) Dairy supplementary payments and deficiency payments.
** Unrevised figures*
Source: (21-001) Statistics Canada

Agricultural Fairs

During the summer a series of regional fairs is held in the main agricultural areas. These fairs culminate in the "Exposition Provinciale" (Provincial Exhibition), which is by far the most important. It has been held for more than 60 years and lasts about ten days, beginning near Labor Day (the first Monday of September). Over the years Expo-Québec has evolved from the

agricultural fair that it was for a long time. It has been updated, modernized and well publicized to become a true trade fair. Far from denying its origins, it still places great emphasis on agriculture, its products, and its farmers. On this occasion prizes are awarded, such as the Order of Agricultural Merit, which rewards the most dynamic farmers, the best products and the finest specimens of Québec livestock.

Studies will be undertaken over the next few years by the three levels of government to promote the development and potential of the facilities of Expo-Québec in order to give them the scope of the major Canadian trade fairs.

The Government provides appropriations, subsidies and financial assistance to farmers for farm improvement, the purchase of agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizers, for the transportation of grain and livestock for slaughter, for stock breeding, and so forth. Farmers may improve their training by taking advantage of the agronomy courses given and the agricultural research being done in various places, particularly at the "Faculté d'agronomie" (Agronomy Department) of Laval University in Québec City. They also have access to several agricultural schools which, in keeping with the development of the school system, are undergoing a period of adaptation to modern needs. Adult education courses provide numerous opportunities to assist young farmers.

In order to give new impetus to Québec agriculture, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization has designed a certain number of programs to be carried out during the 1970's: regroupment of the pasteurization plants, contributory animal health insurance, promotion of artificial insemination, incentives for raising cattle, hogs and sheep, development of the truck gardens and fruit groves of the Montréal plain, agricultural reorganization of the Northwest and the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean area, and a farmland improvement program (mechanized works). Agriculture in Québec, as in many other countries, is undergoing a difficult period, and yet, in spite of a regularly decreasing number of farms, the total production

Beaumont (Bellechasse): raising Charolais steers.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

value follows an upward curve. In 1969 it greatly exceeded $700 million, and this figure does not begin to convey an accurate idea of the real importance of agriculture in the economic picture.

Contributory Animal Health Insurance

Livestock accounts for 85 per cent of the total agricultural production and annually provides farmers with a gross income far exceeding $500.5 million. Under these circumstances it is imperative that the health of livestock be protected and that a series of measures be adopted to ensure the profitability of operations. Contributory Animal Health Insurance includes a shared-cost program which facilitates access to veterinary services and lowers the cost of medication. At the same time, the program encourages young people to take up veterinary medicine and specialize in various clinical fields; it provides for the institution of a central medication supply unit under government control; it does away with the irrational use of costly medication which is often useless and even harmful.

The Crop Insurance Board

The Crop Insurance Board is a body in charge of the administration of a special insurance which protects farmers from profit loss due to the detrimental effects of various natural phenomena on insurable produce. The program applies to field and certain special crops.

The Québec Farm Credit Bureau

Set up in 1936, the Farm Credit Bureau has the general powers of a corporation along with the special authority conferred by the Farm Credit Act and three other acts which it is in charge of applying: the Farm Improvement Act, the Act to promote the development of agricultural exploitations and the Farm Loan Act. These laws are supported by very specific provisions concerning the financial aid of which the farmer may avail himself.

The Sugar Refinery

Located in St. Hilaire (Rouville) to the east of Montréal on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, the sugar refinery was set up by the government in 1943 with a view to developing the cultivation of sugar beets. Grown by some 800 producers, this crop is subject to a quota system so that the harvest does not exceed the nominal plant milling capacity which is approximately 1,600 tons per day. Also, the acreage planted is limited, from one year to the next, to 9,000 acres. In 1971 growers delivered 168,600 tons of beets. White sugar, dehydrated pulp and molasses are produced.

The Blueberry Packing Plant

Built in 1966, this plant, which is located in St. Bruno (Lac-Saint-Jean), came under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture in 1972. The board of directors has been authorized to continue and develop operations and to establish a coherent economic policy for sponsoring, promoting and developing blueberry production. This crop is grown on a large scale in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean area, and because of

Blueberries, a specialty crop of the Saguenay-Lac Saint-Jean region.

this occupies an important place in that region's economy. Furthermore, it is highly probable that blueberry wines and liqueurs will be marketed in the near future, which would give a stimulus to production and at the same time make it possible to recover some of the berries considered second-grade and unfit for consumption as fresh fruit. Research undertaken in 1969 by the "Faculté des sciences de l'agriculture" (Agricultural Sciences Department) of Laval University, and subsidized by the government, led to conclusive results in the summer of 1972. Blueberry wine, whose flavor can be compared to that of Beaujolais, can be consumed as an apéritif, a vermouth or Lac-Saint-Jean caribou (a mixture of alcohol and red wine).

Commercial Fishing

In 1971 Québec fishermen landed 240 million pounds of fish from the immense body of water formed by the St. Lawrence River Estuary and Gulf. The increase in the number of fish caught offshore — for the most part involving ground fish whose processing requires greater manpower resources — is reflected in the market value of the processed products. This increased from $23.4 million in 1970 to $25.4 million in 1971.

Some 1,000 fishermen devote their energies to offshore fishing; they use wood or iron trawlers drawing between 15 and 150 tons.

PRINCIPAL SPECIES CAUGHT
(1971)

Species	Quantity (Tons)	(Pounds)	Market value (In thousands of $)
Cod	25,623.4	56.49	7,295.5
Herring	43,535.8	95.98	2,774.3
Redfish	30,603.9	67.47	6,491.9
Salmon	104.3	0.23	282.0
Lobster	1,106.8	2.44	2,908.8
Plaice	3,755.7	8.28	962.9
Halibut	163.3	0.36	185.3
Mackerel	272.2	0.60	53.8
Haddock	18.1	0.04	6.0
Smelt	381.1	0.84	174.5

Source: Maritime Fisheries Division, Québec Bureau of Statistics, Department of Industry and Commerce

Material assistance from the government for maritime fisheries consists of loans for construction and dry dock repairs, subsidies for the purchase of inshore boats and fishing tackle, as well as technical assistance of various types. The government also assumes most of the cost of the research needed for discovering new fisheries, stock inventory, the use of new instruments for catching and processing fish, and so forth.

In 1972 the government set up a program involving approximately $10 million to establish industrial parks for the fishing industry and fish landing centers at certain strategic places in the maritime area. In this way it hopes to create centers to attract the processing industry, and to promote the optimal use of basic equipment and the regroupment of activities in the sector.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURES

Québec has more than six million inhabitants and thousands of firms engaged in manufacturing, consumer and service activities; all of these elements of the economic community need financial structures.

Banks, savings and credit unions, stock exchanges, insurance companies and other reserves of capital constantly support each segment of the major sectors of the economy. They also contribute, either directly or indirectly, to the well-being of all Quebecers.

The Department

In 1967, the Québec Department of Financial Institutions, Companies and Cooperatives was set up. It pursues four objectives: to protect the public in regard to financial transactions, to encourage the establishment and development of firms, to improve the methods for compiling and analysing data about firms and, finally, to supervise economic progress generally.

The Québec Deposit Insurance Board

Since July 1970, the Québec Deposit Insurance Board has obliged all establishments such as bank branches, caisses d'épargne (savings unions), and so forth, to register in and to adhere to a protective plan to insure public deposits. The Board guarantees deposits up to $20,000; it ensures reimbursement of capital and interest if the establishment goes bankrupt.

Thus no "physical" or "moral" person (corporation or individual) may solicit or receive deposits without having previously registered with the Board. The statutes authorize the Board to study management reports and concurrently to ensure the proper administration of financial institutions, thus guaranteeing the best possible protection of the sums entrusted to them by their clientele.

Banks

The province of Québec has no central bank and does not issue currency; these are the exclusive rights of the Federal Government, according to the division of power described in the British North America Act. The Federal Government fulfills its obligations in the interest of the ten provinces through the Bank of Canada.

Founded in 1934, the Bank of Canada, with nine chartered banks, constitutes the framework of all financial structures in Canada. Five of these banks have their head offices in Montréal.

Thus designated because they hold charters from the Federal Government, these banks receive deposits and grant loans for all types of commercial, industrial and agricultural activities. They also buy or sell transferable securities, in addition to dealing in foreign exchange.

QUÉBEC BRANCHES OF CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS (1969)

Bank	Number
The Royal Bank of Canada	184
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	184
Bank of Montreal	204
Banque Canadienne Nationale	538
The Bank of Nova Scotia	73
The Toronto-Dominion Bank	77
Banque Provinciale du Canada	272
The Mercantile Bank of Canada	3
Total	1,535

This table includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the banks employing them.

Source: Canada Year Book, Statistics Canada

The floor of the Montréal Stock Exchange.
(Photo, Montréal Stock Exchange)

It should be added that in November 1969, the Banque d'Economie de Québec (Québec Savings Bank) became a chartered bank and continued operations under the name "Banque populaire" before amalgamating with the Banque Provinciale du Canada (Provincial Bank of Canada) in August, 1970. It is easiest to evaluate the activities of banks by examining those of clearing centres. The first Canadian clearing center was set up in Montreal in 1888. There are ten in Québec today and 51 throughout the country.

CHEQUES CASHED AT CLEARING-HOUSE CENTRES IN QUÉBEC

Year	Value (in thousands of dollars)
1966	165,757,599
1967	177,754,008
1968	185,383,684
1969	199,376,448
1970	215,068,885

Source: Cheques Cashed at Clearing Centres (61-201), Statistics Canada

Québec City, Laurier shopping center: a branch of a "caisse populaire" belonging to the Desjardins cooperative movement.
Communications Department

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank

In addition to chartered banks, another firm, the Montreal City and District Savings Bank founded in 1846, performs banking operations. Under private ownership, it is nevertheless subject to federal legislation, but does enjoy most of the privileges granted to chartered banks. It specializes particularly in loans to clients wishing to finance short or long-term projects. This bank has shown marked progress in recent years, as the following table indicates:

(in thousands of dollars)

Year	Total assets	Loans on mortgages outstanding	Other loans
1966	393,942	211,332	23,091
1967	436,146	226,513	32,765
1968	483,452	235,718	33,078
1969	538,686	270,238	35,513
1970	559,574	303,222	36,500

Source: Annual Report of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank

Savings and Credit Unions

Founded at the beginning of the century for the sole purpose of contending with usury, the Québec "caisses populaires" — savings and credit cooperatives — have become a powerful instrument for enabling Quebecers to promote economic recovery and make social strides. They have acquired their strength by two means: their increasing numbers throughout the province and their regrouping into regional and federated establishments.

Originally regulated by the Québec Cooperative Syndicates Act, they have been administered since 1963 according to the Savings and Credit Unions Act which allows them particularly to contribute to industrial expansion. In 1962, they had already helped establish the General Finance Company (G.F.C.) on equal terms with the government ($5 million each).

CAISSES POPULAIRES
(as of December 31)

	1957	1967	1970
Number of affiliates	1,134	1,322	1,327
Number of shareholders	991,910	2,214,721	2,654,433
Total assets	$521,433,567	$1,685,631,193	$ 2,542,796
Loans on debt acknowledgements and mortgages	$117,024,586	$ 909,353,756	$ 686,581,724
Investments	$160,645,686	$ 416,156,363	$ 578,123,000
Share capital	$ 33,625,004	$ 176,407,124	$ 269,675,000
Savings	$451,740,223	$1,412,326,079	$2,000,854,887

Source: Annual Report, "Fédérations des caisses Desjardins de Québec et de Montréal", Financial Department, Statistics Canada

The first "caisse populaire" began operating in 1900 with a deposit of $.10, gratefully received by its founder, Alphonse Desjardins. Today more than 1,325 affiliates belong to two federations, the more important of which has its head office in Lévis, opposite Québec City. Its expansion has given rise to a vast network of companies called *the Desjardins Group.*

The members include four insurance companies, a mutual fund company, a bank, a trust company, a management firm, and a training and continuing education institute.

In addition to the "caisses populaires", there are also Anglo-Saxon-inspired savings unions.

Credit Unions

In July 1970 the Cendel Credit Union Federations — the Central Credit Union and the Delphic Credit Union Limited — amalgamated, regrouping 112 unions and totalling $76 million in assets as of December 31, 1970. The "Fédération des caisses d'économie du Québec" also comes under this heading and includes 197 unions with assets amounting to nearly $82 million.

"Caisses d'établissement"

Set up in 1950 on the initiative of local rural communities, these "caisses" are grouped within a federation whose assets amount to $22 million and whose membership totals 31,000.

"Caisses d'entraide économique"

Founded in 1959 in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean area where they are still mainly concentrated, these "caisses" included 38 branch offices as of December 31, 1970, with $83 million in share capital and 32,000 contributors. The goal of these "caisses" is to contribute towards regional development by reinvesting the capital obtained from the very economic communities they serve.

There are also nine independent "caisses".

The Stock Exchange

As a metropolis and one of the most important financial centers of North America, Montréal is the site for the head offices of the two most important Canadian stock market institutions, the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Canadian Stock Exchange.

Located in the same skyscraper, highly perfected equipment such as the electronic quotation board, closed-circuit television, computers and so forth, allow them to provide their customers with better service and to answer requests for information at once.

Insurance

The average citizen of Québec, like his Canadian compatriot and his American neighbor, devotes a large share of his income to insurance premiums. He insures everything: his home and car against fire and theft, his life against the possibility of premature death, his health against sickness and accidents, his civil liability against the risk of mishap, and so forth.

In 1969, Quebecers paid insurance premiums totalling $1,102,362,000, broken down into $469,472,000 for life insurance and $632,890,000 for other insurance. It should also be mentioned that trust companies in 1969 had total assets amounting to $4,352 million as compared to $3,745 million in 1968. Companies dealing in real estate brokerage, investments and mutual funds must be included too.

The Québec Deposit and Investment Fund

Set up in July, 1965, the primary goal of the Québec Deposit and Investment Fund is to ensure the security of the funds entrusted to it, by investing them at the highest possible rate. The Fund lends a part of its assets — slightly less than half — to the Québec Government at the current market rate; it also acquires guaranteed bonds and bonds from municipalities, school corporations, and various other organizations. At the end of 1971, the Fund held more than $280 million in shares

from industrial, financial and public service firms. Assets are growing by approximately $350 million a year and came to more than $1.7 billion at the beginning of 1972. Four Government boards must make deposits in the Fund: the Québec Deposit Insurance Board, the Québec Crop Insurance Board, the Québec Agricultural Marketing Board and the Québec Pension Board.

The General Investment Corporation of Québec (G.I.C.Q.)

The General Investment Corporation of Québec is a share capital company with 15 million shares of which 2.5 million are deferred-dividend shares reserved for the Government. In the field of industrial management, the G.I.C.Q. particularly deals with amalgamations, regroupments, business changeovers and the conversion of conventional firms into joint stock companies. The General Investment Corporation is both a credit and a control corporation and has financed up to $9,647,221 and invested $39,765,020 in subsidiary and associated companies. The Corporation's balance sheet for 1970, a difficult year, reflects the market fluctuations caused by the fight against inflation.

Loto-Québec

Since Anglo-Saxon legislation, to which certain sectors of Québec are subjected, has always held games of chance to be suspect and thus undesirable, it became necessary to enact measures to bring the games out of their clandestine existence, because citizens of the province were indulging in them regardless. After the National Assembly passed legislation, the "Société d'exploitation des loteries et des courses", (the lotteries and races board) was set up in January 1970, and it in turn instituted Loto-Québec and Loto-Perfecta.

Loto-Québec involves three drawings. The first, called *Mini-Loto*, is weekly and includes three prizes of $100, $500 and $5,000, for which 1,620,000 tickets are issued at $0.50 each; there are 90 winners. The grand prize is $5,000.

The second, *Inter-Loto*, is a monthly drawing, and the grand prize is $125,000; two other prizes of $50,000 and $25,000 are awarded, as well as a certain number of $5,000 and $1,000 and $250 prizes. The tickets cost $2.

The third, *Super-Loto*, is quarterly. The holder of the winning number is awarded $200,000. The winning number is broken down into other prizes of $10,000, $2,000 and $400. The second winning number awards $100,000, the third $50,000 and the fourth $25,000.

In August 1972, *Loto-Perfecta* was added to the lotteries. This is a type of pari-mutual betting system based on televised weekly horse races at a Québec racetrack. In this case the lottery involves both the chance associated with any lottery system and the skill displayed by the horses on the track. Each week one million tickets are printed on which are indicated four numbers from one to ten corresponding to the numbers of the four winning horses. The wager may vary from $1 to $24 for a purse of at least $6,000. This is broken down into prizes ranging from $2,400 to $75.

Loto-Québec's success has surpassed even the most optimistic expectations, since not only citizens of the province, but of the entire world — the Americas, Western Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Polynesia, and Australia — participate in it. The winning numbers are selected by highly perfected computers and electronic storage devices, so that no human interference is possible.

In its annual report for 1971-1972, the "Société d'exploitation des loteries et des courses du Québec" revealed that 102,171 winners shared prizes amounting to $25 million and that $32.5 million enriched the government coffers, as compared to $25,664,000 the previous year.

TOURISM

".....The real Québec stretches easterly along the River, to Rivière-du-Loup and as far as Percé in Gaspé, the Canadian Etretat. Here both in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in Gaspé as in the Saguenay, there is a unique brilliance to the cloudless sky spreading over vast expanses of water....."

Robert Hollier (12)

In the XVIIIth century Québec was still in an embryonic state although its socio-cultural traits were beginning to emerge, and even then it was being visited by tourists who, like the Swedish traveller Peter Kalm, gave accounts of trips to Montréal, Trois-Rivières and Québec City in their memoirs or diaries. From this point of view Frontenac's appointment as Governor of New France was perhaps an unfortunate one, since he was chosen over M. de Grignan, who was married to the daughter of Mme de Sévigné. Knowing, as we do, this woman's love for her daughter, we can easily imagine that she would have come to Québec to visit her, as she did in Provence, and left behind graphic descriptions of the customs and countryside along the shores of the St. Lawrence....

Be that as it may, each year Québec plays host to tourists whose numbers equal its own population. Most of these are American, and come mainly from the bordering states, although thanks to Montréal's 1967 Universal and International Exhibition, Europeans have discovered that within the vast continent of North America lives the world's second largest agglomeration of French-speaking people; attracted by this fact, they are visiting Québec in ever increasing numbers.

Percé, a small resort on the Gaspé Peninsula. The pierced Rock is its main natural attraction, a few cables' lengths from the shore.
(CN Photo)

Because of its geographical situation, topography and renowned healthful climate, Québec can offer throughout the year an extremely varied assortment of attractions — countryside, colours, natural phenomena, art treasures and historic monuments, and a fine system of hotels, which is increasing annually; there were 3,321 such establishments in December, 1971.

In addition, the Department of Tourism, Fish and Game administers and maintains a system of some sixty parks of varying sizes, located throughout the province; these are for the use of both Quebecers and tourists. Here the range of outdoor activities runs from hunting and fishing through canoeing, hiking along nature trails, climbing, camping and trailering, and golf; winter activities include snowmobiling and alpine and cross-country skiing at several resorts.

Perhaps better than any other "Northern" people, Quebecers have succeeded in harnessing winter, and making use of it to gratify their need for recreation and their passionate love of outdoor activity. Proof of this is seen in the snowmobile; the 35 Québec firms manufacturing these machines put out 400,000 of them in 1970-71; this constituted 67% of world production.

An aerial view of the territory of Québec with its 900,000 lakes, nameless save for a few thousand, its extensive network of rivers and watercourses and its blanket of dark forest, creates the impression of a North American Finland. In fact, there are nine tourist regions centered around two poles of attraction, Montréal and Québec City, and the areas immediately adjacent to them; seven separate regions exist alongside these. They are the following:

The South:

This comprises the Richelieu Valley, the Eastern Townships, the South Shore of the St. Lawrence, and the Chaudière Valley. All this makes up the Garden of Québec; here abound the maples which provide one of our tastiest foods and here asbestos is mined; Québec leads the world in asbestos production. The principal cities and towns in this region are Sherbrooke, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and Thetford Mines.

The West:

This includes the Laurentians north of Montréal and the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers. Here is the oldest mountain range in the world. This region is a favorite haunt of hunters, fishermen and outdoor enthusiasts generally. The principal cities and towns are Hull, Mont-Laurier and St. Jérôme.

The Northwest:

This region includes Abitibi, and here the principal activity is mining, chiefly for copper, zinc and gold. The principal cities and towns are Rouyn, Noranda and Val-d'Or.

Montréal-St. Maurice Valley-Québec City:

This area includes the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, along which runs the King's Highway (Chemin du roi), today known as Route No. 2; this was the first carriageable road and was laid out in 1734 by the road surveyor Lanouiller de Boisclair. This road passes through Trois-Rivières where the St. Maurice empties into the St. Lawrence at the end of its southerly journey through a deep valley. Trois-Rivières is a world newsprint center, and other cities and towns in this region are Shawinigan, Grand'Mère and La Tuque.

Beaupré Coast, Charlevoix-North Shore:

This zone, northeast of Québec City, contains a string of small municipalities almost as old as the capital itself, nestled at the foot of the Laurentians which plunge into the St. Lawrence. Houses are clustered both at the base of the capes and at the tops of the hills, and some of them and the churches in this region date back to the 18th and 19th centuries; the area contains a great many items of interest in addition to the mountains, the sea and the forest. There is considerable hydro-electric development here and iron and titanium mines abound. The principal cities are La Malbaie, Baie-Comeau and Sept-Iles.

Saguenay-Lac St. Jean:

This is the "Kingdom of the Saguenay" and the land of Maria Chapdelaine (Peribonka). It is the granary of Québec and contains a lake 22 miles in diameter. Here a great volume of hydroelectric power is produced and the world's largest aluminum plant stands in this region. The main cities and towns here are Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Arvida, Alma and Roberval.

Lower St. Lawrence-Gaspé Peninsula:

This region is primarily a farming zone and is quite flat, with a blend of mountain and sea features, all comprised within a peninsula reminiscent of the Black Forest and

Brittany. This is Québec's Finistère. Jacques Cartier landed on the Gaspé Peninsula to take possession of Canada in 1534. The road follows 375 miles of coastline, running along the Gulf on the North, the Atlantic on the East and Baie des Chaleurs on the South. This region's principal cities and towns are Rivière-du-Loup, Rimouski, Matane and New Carlisle; besides these there are many fishing villages.

There are hundreds of islands dotting the St. Lawrence, called by the Indians the *"Road that Walks"*, the principal one being Montréal in the center of an archipelago. Although of varying shapes and sizes, all these islands have a certain attraction for tourists. There are the Sorel Islands, where Lake St. Peter begins and the Richelieu River joins the St. Lawrence; the Island of Orléans near Québec City, and downstream the Ile aux Coudres near Baie-Saint Paul; Ile aux Oies and Ile aux Grues, off Montmagny; Anticosti Island, off the Lower North Shore, and the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf. These islands, with their superb valleys, stretch out in long strips, girdled by red rocks and beaches of white sand washed by Québec's warmest waters. For some years now they have been invaded each summer by tourists from the mainland who come to visit the 12,000 mainly Acadian fishermen who constitute the population.

Quebecers know how to travel and they do a lot of it; since 1968 the province has had its own training school for hotel staff, said to be unique in North America. This is the Québec Tourism and Hotels Institute. Since a fire destroyed the building which served as its headquarters, this institute now has branches throughout the province. It has given courses, both in Montreal and in the rest of the province, whose pedagogical aspects are determined by the Department of Education, in collaboration with that of Tourism, Fish and Game. These courses are intended both for young people who have chosen to make this line of activity their career and for persons already engaged in this field who seek additional training or retraining. Subject matter includes the techniques of the hotel trade, administration, bookkeeping, cooking and all things related to food, waiting on table, reception and other subjects.

The institute's new buildings, now under construction in Montréal, will include in particular a training hotel to be administered by the students themselves; this will be a quality establishment and will contain sixty rooms.

When the students of the institute have completed their year's work an annual food fair is held. Master chefs are invited to these fairs where they exhibit their masterpieces.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Information and publicity play a prime rôle in Québec society which is characterized by the people's thirst for knowledge, the competitive rivalry seen in any democratic country, and the economic laws of supply and demand. The average Quebecer is constantly bombarded by advertising from all sides — either directly, or indirectly — through radio, television, newspaper spreads, posters in buses and subway cars, signboards, advertising in the mail, and so forth. Except for three television stations and four radio stations which belong to a self-governing federal board (the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation) which subsidizes them, press and news companies are owned by private firms which derive their revenue from advertising and also, in the case of newspapers, from subscriptions and in dividend sales. Freedom of the press is almost complete; its only restrictions are those imposed by the Press Act.

The volume of advertising, then, is quite considerable. Forty per cent of the advertising expenditures of major firms is spent with dailies and periodicals, 27 per cent on television and about ten per cent on radio.

The Press Council was instituted in Québec in February, 1971. It will be entrusted with safeguarding freedom of the press, setting standards for professional ethics and supervising their application, hearing and dealing with complaints respecting the press, seeing that sources of information are made accessible, and carrying out research and studies on the situation of the press. This Council will consist of representatives of the Québec Professional Federation of Journalists

A Radio-Québec studio in Montréal.
(Photo, Radio-Québec)

(Q.P.F.J.), the Québec Daily Newspapers Association, the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association and the French Canadian Broadcasters' Association.

Commercial Radio and Television

As in the rest of Canada, ownership of radio and television is shared by the State and the private sector. Contrary to what is generally done in Europe, advertising is allowed, although it is regulated. In spite or perhaps because of the size of the land:

1,077,000 households have one black and white television set
351,000 have two
68,000 have three
236,000 have one colour television set
5,000 have two

As for radios
649,000 households have one set
468,000 have two
226,000 have three
151,000 have four

Source: Household Facilities (Statistics Canada, May, 1971)
Many pleasure vehicles also are equipped with radio sets.

The television network has sixteen stations, 12 French and two English, with one bilingual station, at Carleton in Gaspé. There are also some thirty relay stations scattered throughout the province. In winter broadcasting is done for 102 to 105 hours a week and in summer for 80. Over 50 per cent of the material is produced in Canada and the rest consists mainly of films and serials from America and France. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has only two French television transmitters, in Montréal and Québec City, but nine private stations are affiliated to them and these retransmit a good number of the C.B.C.'s programs. There is also a chain of private stations which form a network at certain hours of the day and broadcast programs produced by one of them.

The radio network is made up of 56 AM (amplitude modulation) and ten FM (frequency modulation) transmitters. Generally, the programs broadcast on the 47 French radio stations are quite different from those broadcast by the nine English stations. Since the advent of television, North American radio stations have been restricting themselves to providing newscasts alternating with recorded or taped music. Québec's French language radio stations are still, to a large extent, following the traditional methods which brought them such success in the pre-television era. French-speaking listeners tune in to modern music but still remain faithful to those programs which have been on the air for 15 or 20 years.

The Written Press

The press in Québec had its beginning under the English régime. The first newspaper was the "Québec Gazette" whose first issue was printed by two English-speaking printers in Québec City, William Brown and Thomas Gilmore.

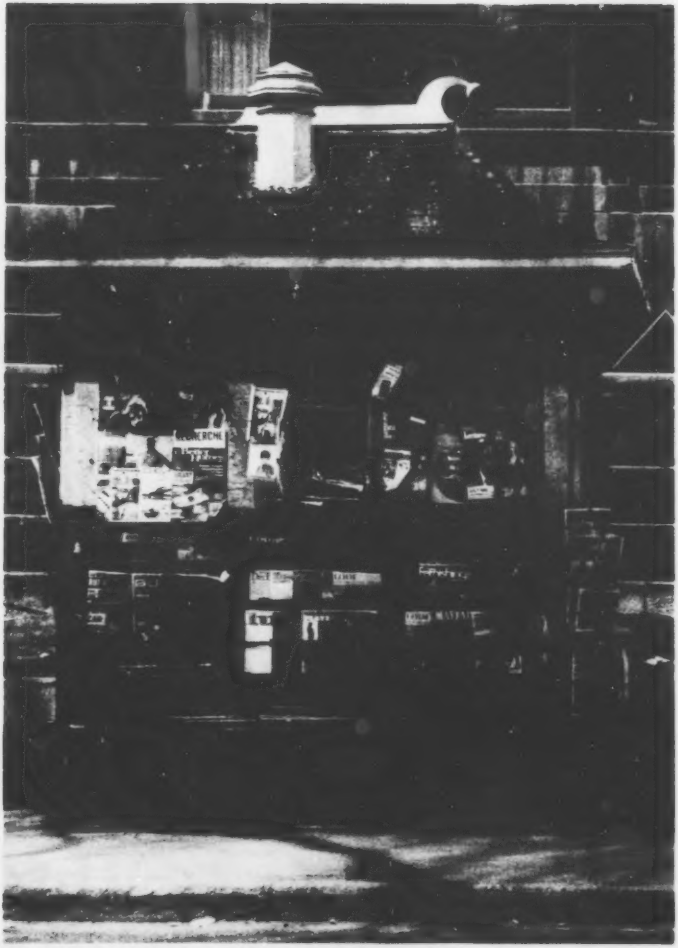
There were 13 dailies in Québec in 1972, ten in French and three in English, read by 80% of the province's families, and their combined circulation tops one million copies. The afternoon papers clearly predominate. Montréal's *La Presse*, some of whose issues run to over 150 pages, is one of the biggest with 204,567 copies printed daily. Next come the *Montreal Star*

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

and Québec's *Le Soleil* with respective printings of 184,506 and 143,350 copies daily. There are five morning papers. Four of these are printed in Montréal and one in Québec City. These are *Montréal-Matin* (164,854), *Le Journal de Montréal* (155,155), *The Gazette* (135,323), *Le Devoir* (35,698) and *Le Journal de Québec* (15,875).

These newspapers make extensive use of North American methods of journalism. Most of their pages are devoted to local and regional news, although Canadian and international affairs are by no means ignored. A good proportion of their content is devoted to sports, questions of interest to women, entertainment (including radio and television programs), financial matters (daily stock market quotations are provided) and feature stories.

The major weekend papers (18 of them printing a total of over one and a half million copies) were created and are monopolized by the French press. Three provide late news and are sold early Sunday morning. The others simply seek to provide the reader with easy texts for pleasant weekend reading. Also, most of the dailies include an illustrated supplement with their Saturday edition.



(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

The regional weeklies, for their part, exercise considerable influence; they have an extensive readership since the news they publish is of immediate interest. There are 172 of these weeklies, 116 in French and 16 in English; 40 are bilingual. Altogether they print a total of 1.8 million copies a week.

In addition there are 18 ethnic newspapers, mainly weeklies, printed in German, Arabic, Spanish, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Portuguese and Yiddish. All these contribute toward the preservation of the culture of Quebecers of foreign origin.

Among the more popular magazines are *Sélection du Reader's Digest* with 266,693 copies per month, the French edition of *Châtelaine* (294,042) the French edition of *MacLean's* (177,211), and *Actualité* (101,086).

THE WRITTEN PRESS IN QUÉBEC (1972)*

Category	
Dailies	1,163,021
French dailies	810,546
Weekend newspapers	1,418,325
Regional weeklies:	1,763,219
French	825,984
English	66,762
Bilingual	870,423
Magazines and reviews	3,584,024

**(These statistics include only publishers' statements of circulation to Canadian Advertising, June 1972.)*

CULTURAL LIFE

"... The Quebecer is no longer a metropolitan Frenchman, but this does not mean he has become a North American, whether Yankee or Canadian. Over the centuries, he has forged himself a different collective personality, not necessarily rich or attractive, or worthy of either love or repulsion, but a Québec culture and personality do exist ..."

Marcel Rioux (13)

The summer Jeunesses Musicales camp at Mont Orford, near Magog (Eastern Townships), offers musicians the opportunity to work in cabins on a wooded hillside.
(JMC Photo)

The world of arts and culture in general did not lag during the awakening which has been affecting Québec since the war. It can even be asked whether the young poets and writers, musicians, painters, sculptors, engravers, chansonniers, comedians and stage setters were not the ones who maintained the pace which has led to this Québec renaissance today.

The author, Joseph-G. Turi, Doctor of Laws and coordinator for Education and Culture at the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs in Québec, has attempted to define Québec culture as the overall manifestation of the collective soul of Québec, and also the awareness that Quebecers have of their past, their present, their future and their place. It is everything that vitally symbolizes their time and their place. But it is particularly the Quebecers' well-defined general intention to become an elite one day.

One thing is certain, however. Québec as a French enclave within an English-speaking monolithic block, has had to make use of much imagination and an uncommon vitality to continue its French way of life and to perpetuate until now, by improving and defining them, the socio-cultural characteristics which were already obvious at the time of the French colony.

All fields of knowledge and culture have made great leaps forward, some of which have even won international acclaim. It should be noted that one of the first tangible manifestations of international francophony was created in Montreal, in an atmosphere of relative skepticism; this was the Association of French Language Universities (l'Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française, AUPELF).

Some years ago, the secretary of the Fédération du français universel (World French Federation), Alain Guillermou, during an interview on Radio-Canada, quoted statistics in a striking manner, which did not lack spark and eloquence. In effect, he said, the some six million French-speaking Quebecers live surrounded by almost 240 million English-speaking persons, i.e. a proportion of 1 to 40. Applying this proportion to the

60 million French-speaking persons of France (60 x 40), it is as if the French were surrounded by more than two billion English-speaking persons.

EDUCATION

Pushed to the foreground by the post-industrial era and obliged to proceed at breakneck speed, Québec literally staked all on education and made it a priority in all regions. Questioning even the fundamental framework of the old structures, it rebuilt the entire school system.

In order to meet the difficult requirements of modern times as well as possible, an inquiry commission on teaching, called the Parent Commission, was created in 1961. Then, following the recommendations of the body, the Department of Education was created, replacing the traditional office where a high civil servant had been responsible for the administration of public education.

The Department's objective was to put the basic recommendations of the Parent Commission into effect as soon as possible. This entailed very large-scale modifications at all levels of education. As these reforms were carried out, students benefited more and more from these educational advantages.

SCHOOL PERSONNEL
(in thousands of enrollments)

	1962/63	1965/66	1972/73 (1)
Kindergarten	17	45	110
Elementary	953	988	855
Secondary	337	417	680
College (CEGEP)	55	77	100
University	26	34	70

(1) Estimated number
Source: Department of Education

Class in a CEGEP.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

In order to establish a valid comparison between the years and to illustrate the rapid growth of the school population, only enrollment in ordinary courses was taken into account in the table above. If continuing education (for adults) were added, the total would be much higher. For example, there were about 287,000 adult enrollments in 1970/1971. It follows that there are about 2 million citizens studying, which represents a third of the population.

Québec did not hesitate to apply all the necessary efforts to answer such a strong demand. It acquired a competent and dynamic teaching staff. It set up buildings and teaching material. The education budget which was $218 million in 1955 is now over $1 billion.

Learning new math in primary school.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

The explosion of school needs entailed, on the one hand, the closing of several rural schools where teachers were teaching students of six or seven different levels simultaneously, and, on the other hand, the creation of a network of 55 regional school boards responsible for all secondary school education. Hundreds of schools had to be built, some of which are really educational cities, and the administrative structures had to be completely reorganized.

One of the general objectives is that of ensuring education for remote areas equivalent to that available in large cities. The Department of Education is therefore increasing the facilities providing access to regional schools and seeing to efficient student transportation — free of charge. The following paragraphs will attempt to show the changes actually taking place in each educational level.

Kindergarten

Every child reaching the age of 5 by October 1 can be enrolled in a kindergarten organized with special grants, by the local school board. In 1970/71 there were 108,000 children in these schools, i.e. six times more than six years before.

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

The kindergarten complements the learning process of family life by helping the transition from home to elementary school. It encourages the child to develop his creative imagination, powers of observation, ability to get on with others, and manual skills. No academic subjects are taught but a taste for regular school is developed.

Elementary School

Available to children between the ages of six to twelve, elementary education is provided almost everywhere through public schools administered by local school boards. Instruction is centered on languages (French-English), arithmetic, Canadian history, geography, religion, deportment, home economics, manual crafts, introduction to music, physical education and drawing.

This level presently lasts six years, but today greater stress is placed on the age of the child than on the number of years in the program. This new approach is based on child psychology; in order to develop harmoniously, and from all points of view, the child must grow up in a suitably homogeneous environment; the age group is considered the determining factor

in homogeneity. School children of the same age are therefore together at certain times for common activities. At other times, they are separated into average, accelerated and slow courses according to their abilities. This system for grouping children in elementary schools is progressively replacing the old method of rigid classing by grade and allows each child to develop at his natural pace. The child's progress is greatly increased.

Secondary School

After elementary school, pupils of 12 move up to secondary school, better prepared than their predecessors were at the same stage. They stay here until they are at least 16, since this program has been extended from four to five years, no matter what type of instruction the individual desires.

The secondary school is becoming increasingly compresensive with optional courses and subject promotion. The student's mother tongue and second language, mathematics, history and other subjects make up a common core of requisite studies. As to the other subjects, the students may choose from various options which suit them best.

A change of program is possible and a student may make such a change if he feels it necessary. Since numerous practical trade and business courses have been included in the same general system, students may acquire a theoretical training equal to that given to any others at the same level.

The first meaningful choices are made in the secondary school, thanks tc the option system. While a certain number of young people choose job preparation courses during the third and fourth year of secondary school, the majority continue their studies. Some begin vocational studies in the fifth year, entering the labor market immediately afterwards. Others — proportionally more and more numerous — finish their fifth year of secondary studies with the intention of continuing their academic career.

College

The general and vocational college or CEGEP, which follows the secondary school level, is an avant-garde concept. Such colleges offer courses, leading either to university or to the labor market, in occupations requiring technical training.

The CEGEP is designed first of all to continue the student's general education through such unifying disciplines as literature and philosophy; it should also allow him to begin or complete his vocational training. Each student registers for a group of studies related to his chosen field and rounds out his program of studies with optional courses.

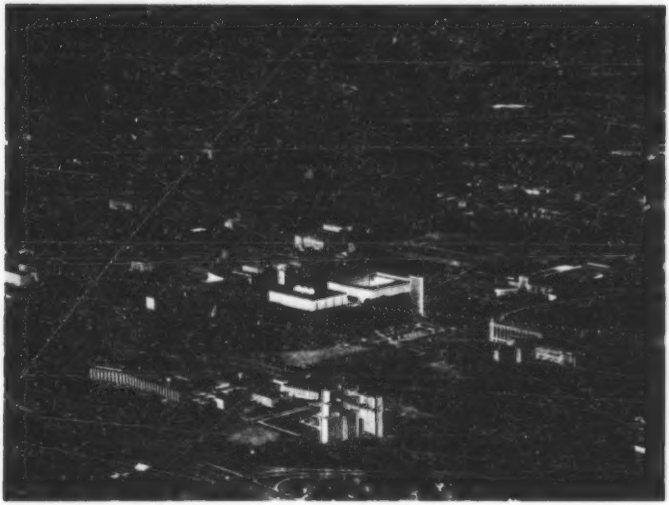
The general and vocational college replaces, by bringing them together under a single administration, a whole series of schools which were formerly independent and scattered, and had no common tie other than that they were somewhere between secondary and university education. These included technical schools, institutes of technology, normal schools, classical colleges, vocational schools (agriculture, fine arts, music, etc.), and family institutes.

Twenty-three CEGEPS opened in September, 1968 and received 35,520 students. In 1972, these CEGEPS numbered 38 and had some 88,000 students. The courses last two or three years, generally two if the student plans to enter university and three if he chooses to enter the labor market.

University

Québec has six private universities: three in Montréal, one in Québec City, one in Sherbrooke and one in Lennoxville. Three give instruction in French and the other three in English.

Laval University, founded in 1852, is the oldest French-language university in Québec. Recently relocated in new buildings, it has such faculties and schools as agriculture, arts, commerce, forestry and land surveying, law, letters, medicine, philosophy, science and engineering, fisheries, geography, his-

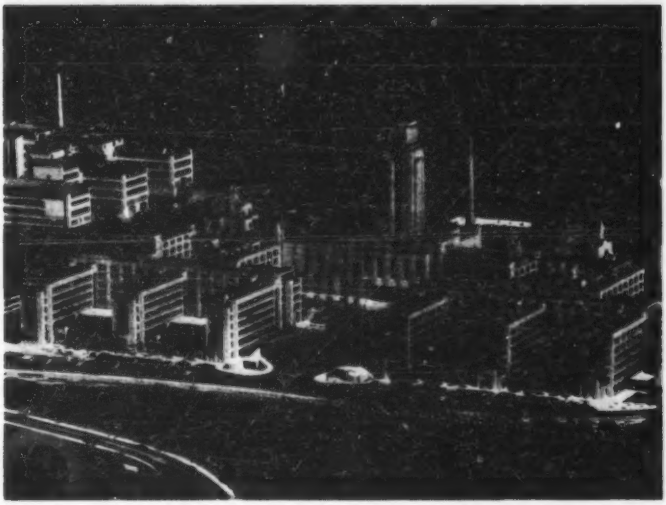


Laval University campus in Ste. Foy, near Québec City.
(Photo, Université Laval, Public Relations)

tory, social sciences, theology, education, home economics, music, nursing, pharmacy and social work.

The Université de Montréal, founded in 1878 as a branch of Laval University, gained some degree of independence in 1889 and was chartered in 1920. Instruction is in French. The first cycle of university studies, of an average duration of three years, leads to a Bachelor's degree; the second cycle, generally lasting a year, leads to a Master's degree or a certificate of higher studies (D.E.S.); and, finally, a third cycle of studies, usually lasting three years, leads to a doctorate (Ph.D or D.Sc.).

Besides the faculties of law, theology, medicine, dentistry, arts, social sciences, letters, philosophy, pharmacy, science and music, this university has several large affiliated schools, of which the most important are the Ecole Polytechnique, the



Montréal: partial view of the university campus, on the north slope of Mont Royal, with the École Polytechnique to the left of the main building.
(Photo, Université de Montréal, Information Service)

School of Higher Commercial Studies, a school of optometry, a veterinary school, the Oka agricultural college and the Institut pédagogique Saint-Georges.

McGill University, which is non-denominational and English-speaking, offers the same fields of instruction as Laval and the University of Montréal. It was chartered in 1829.

The University of Sherbrooke, founded in 1954, awards bachelors' and masters' degrees in the following fields: arts, science, law, commerce, medicine, theology, education, and, since 1969, administration.

Bishop's University in Lennoxville has faculties of arts, science and theology; diplomas are also awarded in commerce and education.

Sir George Williams University in Montréal, which began with courses for the public offered by the YMCA, now awards degrees in its faculties of arts, science and commerce.

The University of Québec

To the six preceding institutions must now be added the University of Québec, created at the end of 1968 by a special act making it a general body. The new university came at the right time, when the population explosion was just hitting the universities as a result of the extensive progress achieved during the previous few years in secondary schools and colleges. In the next ten years, university enrollments will double, increasing from 45,000 to about 90,000.

The seat of the University of Québec is in the capital city, while the constituent universities and research centers may be located wherever deemed useful. At the present time there are university centers in Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Chicoutimi and Rimouski. In addition, the University of Québec has two campuses at Rouyn and Hull, attached to the corporate seat. Moreover, to facilitate the development of the University of Québec, the government will grant it almost half of its university investments in the next three years, i.e. about $50 million.

This is the first time in history that Québec has been directly involved in the creation of universities. Its action is based on serious studies made of future needs, taking into account the rapid changes in knowledge and its mode of transmission. The new University of Québec—new in all senses of the word—has been given a joint operational structure which represents a step ahead of what is found elsewhere, especially in some American State Universities and in France.

Teacher Training

The sudden increase in Québec's student population has necessitated an intensive teachers' training program. As a result, all the Québec universities provide this training. There are still

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

only a few teachers' training schools in Québec, since the majority of the students attend universities. During the 1970/1971 school year, almost 10,000 students were enrolled.

Adult Education

Today, what is called continuing education has become a must in a society where knowledge and its application increase daily. People are aware of this, and many are making the necessary efforts to improve themselves. Therefore, the Department of Education, in addition to concerning itself with young people, has realized the needs of the adult population, and decided to encourage and plan for adult education.

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

In 1966 it created a "Continuing Education Branch" entrusted with promoting adult training adapted to the changing conditions of modern technology and the labor market. More than a third of a million adults (350,000 in 1970-1971) are taking advantage of this.

Several experiments have been attempted such as SESAME, DEPART and TEVEC. Each permitted a study of certain specific aspects of adult education: administration, pedagogy and the spread of information. They all lead to MULTI-MEDIA which began in 1972. What is MULTI-MEDIA? It is a training program for the development of the human resources of Québec, starting from studies geared to the needs of the milieu and methods of providing "continuing" instruction.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Excluding the Federal Government, Québec is the sole province in Canada to have set up a Conseil de la politique scientifique (Council of Scientific Policy). Recently created, it is attached to a Cabinet committee of four members. Thanks to this body, Québec is able to provide enlightened opinions to the Science Council of Canada, which is responsible for elaborating Canadian priorities in this field. The question here, then, as in the rest of the sectors, consists of harmonizing the needs and interests of Québec with those of Canada. Nonetheless, Québec over the last few years has set up a certain number of bodies specialized in scientific research, such as departmental laboratories and university faculties.

The "Institut national de la recherche scientifique"

The "Institut national de la recherche scientifique" (national institute of scientific research), set up in 1969, is the sixth constituent of the University of Québec. Its rôle is to develop a new type of university research in harmony with socio-economic needs, a basic and applied research carried on at multidisciplinary centers of which there are five today: CEQUEAU (water), CRUR (urbanization), CREN (energy), CRESS (health), and CRIT (telecommunications). These centers work on programs whose projects are sometimes accompanied by specific orders.

The I.N.RS.. research centers are located in Québec City (CEQUEAU), Montréal (CRUR and CRESS), Ottawa (CRIT) and Varennes (CREN). The CREN (research center for energy studies) is the product of an agreement signed by Hydro-Québec and the I.N.R.S. to offer a program of advanced inter-disciplinary studies leading to a master's degree or a doctorate in science.

The I.N.R.S. also created the P.e.r.p.e. program (Perceptions étudiantes de la relation professeur-étudiants—student conception of teacher-student relations) in 1967-1968. Subsidized by the Department of Education, this program enables teachers to

become aware of the manner in which students perceive work at various levels. This evaluation of course content, communications, human relations, and so forth, is designed to promote teacher self improvement. An experiment was conducted over a three-year period before the program was introduced at the CEGEP level. Already translated into English, the P.e.r.p.e. program has aroused interest in several countries including the United States, Great Britain and France.

The Hydro-Québec Institute of Research

Teaching at CREN is done within the framework of the activities of the Hydro-Québec Institute of Research (HQIR), set up by Hydro-Québec in February of 1967. An electrotechnical research center unique in the world, HQRI does work which will be of international significance. Eventually more than 200 research and technical specialists will be employed and will have at their disposal material and equipment specially designed to fulfill not only the needs of Québec industry, but also those of many Canadian and American organizations.

In 1971 the High Voltage Laboratory was inaugurated, following the official opening of the general laboratories in September of 1970. The High Power Laboratory, third of the large buildings planned, will be completed in 1972 and will have six short circuit transformers of 1.2 million kVA each and a synthetic testing bench of ±750 kV.

The Science Center

A complex of buildings is being constructed at Ste. Foy, a western suburb of Québec City, to house various organizations and research laboratories; four of the buildings have already been completed and a fifth will open in 1973. The offices and laboratories of many organizations have been set up in the complex including those of the Planning Bureau, the Department of Industry and Commerce (experimental fisheries, industrial technology, marine biology), the Department of Natural Resources (the Mineral Research Center, the Research and Development Service, the Analysis and Control Service, the Hydrometry Service and the Section for the Quality of Water),

The science center comprises many buildings equipped with laboratories. (Photograph collection, Communications Department)

the Department of Agriculture (the Agricultural Research Council, the Research Stations Section, the Soils Section, the Crop Protection Section, the Beekeeping and Maple Products Section, the Animal Pathology and Food Chemistry Laboratories), the Department of Lands and Forests (the Ecology Division: phytosociology, soil classification, dendrography; the Sylviculture Division: soil fertility, reforestation, genetics; the Engineering Division: operations), the Department of Roads and Public Works, the Department of Social Affairs, the Department of Municipal Affairs, CEQUEAU, CRUR and the "Centre de recherche industrielle" which does research that is clearly oriented towards industry and participates with companies in projects involving electronics, building materials and industrial mechanics.

This complex is among the most modern of its kind and is conceived so as to facilitate exchanges between the various laboratories and services among which communications are essential. More than a thousand scientists will eventually be employed there and the personnel will total 5,000 people.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

One of the few government departments of this type in North America, the Québec Department of Cultural Affairs celebrated its tenth anniversary in 1971. Its work involves all fields relating to culture: creativity, expansion, conservation and education.

One of its branches, the French Language Bureau, now with the Department of Education, has taken on new dimensions in recent years because of the Government's desire to make French the working language throughout the province. Among its many activities, the FLB periodically publishes booklets containing specific vocabularies for various sectors such as life insurance, radio and television, astronautics, social insurance, fishing products, golf, and so forth, in addition to glossaries and specialized vocabularies.

The Department also publishes a carefully presented collection of brochures entitled *Civilisation du Québec* and a prestigious magazine, *Culture vivante*, along with many other bulletins, brochures, catalogs of exhibits and posters.

In July of 1972 the National Assembly set up the Cultural Property Commission to replace the former Historic Monuments Commission. Having been granted increased powers, this new body, in addition to protecting monuments and classifying the historic sites to be preserved, may from now on, after advising the Minister who makes the final decision, take action to protect sites and excavations, to prohibit the exporting of national property without ministerial authorization, and to regulate advertising and the upkeep of billboards in preserved sectors. The establishment of this Commission will fill a number of gaps which were being increasingly felt respecting the protection of cultural property in general and the preservation of landscapes.

Place Royale, nestled between Cape Diamond and the St. Lawrence, is being renovated. The houses of the Québec burghers of the 17th and 18th centuries are being restored and brought back to life.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

The National Archives

The Québec National Archives contain public and private documents and have been given custody of certain papers. The Archives include a 35,000 volume specialized library, a genealogy and heraldry service, a section containing 2,500 maps and 15,000 photographs, and a numismatics section. Documents are kept on the French administration from its beginnings to 1760, the English administration from 1760 to 1867, and modern Québec.

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION

Because it has three important studios, one of which is privately owned, Montréal has become the largest production center for French language programs in the world.

Québec Broadcasting Bureau

In October, 1969, sensing an urgent need to plan and coordinate the growing use of audio-visual techniques for education in its broadest sense, the Government set up the Québec Broadcasting Bureau (Q.B.B.). This body was entrusted with the establishment, ownership and operation of a broadcasting service as well as the production and distribution of audio-visual material. The Bureau intends to meet many needs by taking account of Government resources and the priorities determined by Parliament. It produces for departments and official organizations, and more especially for the Department of Education. Formerly, this material was broadcast either by the French stations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network, private stations, or cable companies, or was shown directly in teaching establishments to students or adults in the continuing education programs.

Since the fall of 1972, Radio-Québec has been broadcasting its own programs from its Montréal studios. It uses the installations of the three largest cable companies in Montréal and Québec City, with which it has signed agreements, to broadcast two hours each day for a total of 14 hours per week. 700,000 potential viewers may thus watch popular education programs on a variety of subjects such as the Québec mentality, the people around us, the 1976 Olympic Games in Montréal, food, insurance, Québec's natural resources, the theater, and so forth.

During the 1970-1971 year alone, Radio-Québec produced 410 audio-visual documents lasting more than 156 hours, their careful presentation motivated by consideration for the audiences for whom they were destined. During the first half year

of 1971-1972, the Q.B.B. produced 280 documents lasting 87 hours in accordance with more refined and studied production criteria.

In spite of its short existence, Radio-Québec already has to its credit a series of prizes for radio and television presentations which have earned respect and consideration in specialized areas. Thanks to its ultra-modern installations and its highly perfected electronic equipment, the Bureau can be sure of its future in education.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

When speaking of educational and cultural radio and television, special mention must be made of the important rôle played by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, through its network of French language stations, since its establishment in 1936.

This federal board, whose French language production center is in Montréal, is inspired by a sizeable proportion of Québec artists and technicians. It has provided a definite thrust to Québec's awakening and development in the fields of culture, popular education, and social and political aspirations. A reflection of the surroundings in which it is firmly established, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation projects the image of a very different culture in North America. It has always been, and to some extent still is, one of the few sources of opportunity for artists: actors, musicians and writers find in this Board an infinitely varied number of possible expressions.

In 1972 the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation opened its new head offices which house its 3,000 Montréal employees. These offices are in a 23-story building which also houses 26 radio studios and seven television studios equipped for broadcasting in color. One studio has four movie cameras and can accommodate 668 people. Its platform measures 69 by 90 ft. and is 65 ft. high. The irregularly hexagonal tower measures 320 ft. and is surrounded by a complex of buildings whose overall area is 900 sq. ft. and which is 568 ft. deep. It is said to

be the largest radio and television production center in the entire world.

In 1970-1971 the French language network broadcast a weekly average of 57 hours in color programs alone during the fall and winter seasons.

LETTERS

It would be illusory to try to designate a leader of Québec's literary renaissance: there was no forerunner to point the way or induce all writers to follow in his footsteps. Although long silent, Québec had much to say; its best writers competed to describe present and future trends. Hardly had Nelligan abandoned his conquest of the absolute than Saint-Denys Garneau was guiding young artists along new lines, to be replaced in his turn by Sylvain Garneau. Other poets followed, inventing new languages and ascribing new traits to their compatriots: these creators found the real soul and image of the Québecer. This thirst for life is not limited to any area; it touches all literary disciplines. Poets, novelists, essayists and historians were influenced by the renaissance as much as philosophers and theologians.

Publications

In 1972 eighty publishers put out 1,672 books and pamphlets, of which 1,567 were original editions. Besides promoting creative literature, Québec publishes more than most nations in the fields of history, biography, religion and theology.

A network of 175 government approved bookstores and some 2,000 sales counters ensure distribution throughout the province. These sales centers can be found at newsstands, in supermarkets and tobacco shops, at railroad and hotel counters, or even in drug or grocery stores where the better pocket book collections are sometimes sold. Dozens of books are often displayed on revolving racks, intended for the hurried reader.

The Québec Official Publisher

The first Official Publisher, then called the Queen's Printer, was appointed during the first Session of the first Québec Parliament (1867-1868). Since 1971 the Publisher's Office has been an integral part of the Publishing Branch of the Department of Communications.

As a result of powers that have been constantly enlarged since 1960, the Official Publisher now heads many services. Among his primary responsibilities are the editing, printing, distribution and sale, both in his own bookshops and in other centers, of all types of official texts such as decrees, orders, orders in council, proclamations, ordinances, companies' letters patent, public notices, statutes, regulations made under certain statutes, the government periodical (Official Gazette), and others.

Constant communication is maintained with all departments and government organizations since the 600 works published interest nearly all sectors of modern society. Because of better advertising, turnover increases yearly, along with distribution not only in Québec but also in Canada and abroad. Works put out by the Official Publisher are thus available to European readers interested in Québec through the "Documentation française", 29-31, quai Voltaire, Paris 7. This was arranged within the framework of exchanges between France and Québec.

Public Libraries

Public and semi-public libraries have also undergone a tremendous development in recent years. Broadly speaking, they are estimated to contain over 12 million books. The 114 public libraries serve a population of 3.5 million and contain some four million volumes.

Data gathered in 1971 bears witness to the progress made in this area. Since 1960 the number of members increased from 331,445 to 814,394 representing a rise of 145 per cent. The number of books rose from 1,830,195 to 4,265,368 for an in-

Montréal: reading and study room of the library founded in 1844 by the Sulpicians, which became the National Library in 1967.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

crease of 133 per cent; loans of books went from 3,928,160 to 10,305,162, an increase of 162 per cent. Municipal contributions rose from $1,093,268 to $4,730,219, an increase of 332 per cent. Progress is even more noticeable as regards government subsidies which rose from $140,500 to $1,556,000.

Technical and academic libraries (primary, secondary, college and university) are the best equipped; the first group has 1.2 million volumes and the second 7 million.

Official Libraries

The Government owns 13 libraries; two of these are particularly well equipped, that of the National Assembly in Québec and the former St. Sulpice Library in Montreal which became the National Library in January of 1968. The National Library is the depository of literature on the French culture in North America and is responsible for its distribution. According to agreements in principle made between France and Québec, reciprocity of legal deposits exists between the two National Libraries.

Moreover, three regional libraries (St. Maurice, Outaouais, and Sagueney-Lac-Saint-Jean) circulate mobile libraries in 165 municipalities. There are also three travelling libraries which cover the province: the McLennan Travelling Library serving the English-speaking community, the "Bibliothèque des caisses voyageuses", which distributes texts to youngsters, and the "Bibliothèque circulante de la côte nord", a service of the "Bibliothèque de Sept-Iles" which distributes books by ship to northern outposts.

Exhibitions

Through book fairs, including that held in Québec City, hundreds of thousands of people are introduced to new publications, best sellers and deluxe editions. It should also be mentioned that Québec participates in international exhibitions such as those in Frankfurt, Nice and Brussels.

Literary Awards

Among the principal literary prizes awarded in Québec each year, the David Award and the Science Award are the two highest tokens of Government recognition; each is accompanied by a bursary of $5,000. The first of these, instituted in 1968, recognizes the integral work of a Québec author. The Science Award was instituted in 1967 to honor Québec scientists for research or contribution toward the advancement of their field of studies. It is granted alternately in a four year cycle to a specialist in biology and related areas, a specialist in physics and related areas, and a specialist in natural sciences and related areas.

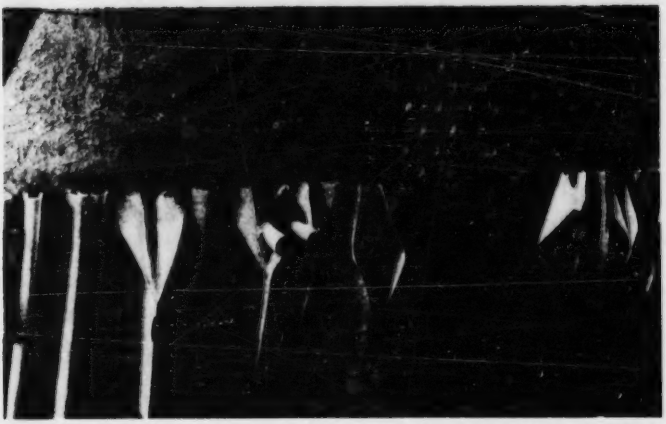
Other awards include the Grand Prize for Literature of the City of Montréal (literature of all types), the "Prix du Cercle du livre de France" (novels), the "Prix du Maurier" (poetry), the "Prix Jean-Béraud" (novels), the "Prix Duvernay" given by the "Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste", the "Prix des Etudes Françaises", awarded to a French-speaking writer who is not French, the "Prix Jean-Hamelin France Québec", awarded since 1961 by the France-Canada Association, by Québec House in Paris, and by the Québec Department of Cultural Affairs; the "Prix France-Québec", instituted in 1965 by the "Association des écrivains de la mer et de l'outre-mer", in collaboration with Québec House in Paris and the Department of Cultural Affairs; the "Prix de l'Institut canadien de Québec", instituted in 1966. The Québec Literary Competition is held annually and prizes are granted in eight fields: novels, poetry, children's literature, essays, history, geography, biography, the humanities, social sciences and English-language works. A bursary of $2,500 is awarded to each winner; many other prizes are also granted. Most of these are conferred in the fall, but a few are granted in the spring.

THE PLASTIC ARTS

Because of the number of its artists and their originality, Québec remains the center as regards plastic arts in Canada. This unanimous homage Québec receives from well-informed Canadian and American critics is worth bearing in mind.

Even though it is difficult to give figures on the subject, a few can nevertheless be mentioned: 900 painters, 300 sculptors, 150 painter-engravers, 400 artists and craftsmen and at least 2,000 full- or part-time professional artisans working in their respective fields. Many practice more than one type of art at the same time when working on a large-scale project.

Abiding by the figures even more closely, and on the basis of the list of active members in professional associations and



Québec City, the Grand Théâtre: partial view of the mural triptych sculpted in concrete by Jordi Bonet.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

the number of recognized artists who are in the same class but do not belong to a corporation, it can be established that artists of the so-called "professional" class total some 250. In 1972, there were 76 active members in the "Association des sculpteurs", the "Société des artistes professionnels", which mainly recruits painters, has 88 active members and the engarvers and art trade associations have a total membership of 90. All these associations were only created during the last ten years. However, the prestige which Québec's plastic arts have enjoyed over a very long period in Canada and abroad is proof that the artists did not wait for the professional parameters of corporations before creating works of art.

The obvious superiority of Québec art in Canada is ensured by its lines of force, and not by the number of its artists. In every Québec artist, there is a will to assert his North American personality constantly, to the same extent that, on the levels of art and culture, he succeeds in keeping his distance from all those on the rest of the continent who support modern art.

Québec artists differ from most of their Canadian colleagues in their sociopolitical preoccupations which take priority over concern for the aesthetic, particularly since 1968, when the most recent Western cultural revolution occurred. As a positive result of this intellectual revolution, the Québec artist feels for the first time the need to put his talents at the service of the community and he sincerely seeks to devote his work to the embellishment of the environment, so, on with ideas and experiments in plastic art! This new interpretation of the bases of art influences the structure and action of museums and galleries. They too must modify their concept of exhibitions and find a new kind of cultural activity. The fact that art is now accessible to everybody entails the increased participation of the masses and leads artists to prepare ever more extensive exhibitions which are often very costly and do not lend themselves to any purchase or sale.

Museums

The Department of Cultural Affairs owns and administers two of the three most important museums in Québec: the Montréal Museum of Contemporary Art and the Québec Museum, in Québec City; the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts is an independent body largely subsidized by the Government.

The Museum of Contemporary Art was founded in 1964, and in 1968 moved into the building which housed the International Art Gallery at Expo '67. The collections it exhibits give an excellent idea of trends in modern art in Canada and abroad.

The Québec Museum, inaugurated in 1933, contains remarkable collections of traditional art such as paintings, sculptures, jewelry and furniture, but its walls and pedestals also contain samples of modern art works.

The Museum of Fine Arts was opened in 1912 and contains works from very ancient times, archeological samples and characteristic work from every era in the history of art.

Major international exhibitions are held in these three museums.

There are also several small regional museums most of which are dedicated to natural history and to collections of historical objects. Among the best known are the museums of the General Hospital, the Séminaire and the Hôtel-Dieu in Québec, and the Ramezay and McCord museums in Montréal.

THEATER

The theater has existed in Québec since the end of the first half of the 17th century. During the administration of de Montmagny, second Governor of New France (1636-1648), festivities were organized at the Château Saint Louis in Québec City to celebrate the birth of the Dauphin (Louis XIV); in 1640, tragicomedies were acted, and followed by spectacular shows. Corneille's play *Le Cid* was given on New Year's Eve, 1646. Later under Governor Frontenac, Racine's *Nicomède* and *Mithridate* were staged. *Tartuffe*, banned in Paris in 1667, came very close to being shown here but the Bishop, Msgr. de Saint Vallier, opposed it.

Québec theater is proud of its claims to seniority, and nobility, and is as active and dynamic as any other artistic field. Not only does it take pains to present to the public works representative of all eras and all countries, it also creates an increasing number of plays inspired by the milieu which reflect the life and expression of the French-speaking people in North America. This is a new type of theater and since the end of the 1960's it has been favored by the people who identify their own situation with that depicted on stage. Among the leaders of this style are the author Michel Tremblay, and the producer André Brassard, whose reputations have already gone beyond the borders of Québec and even of Canada in spite of their youth.

Québec sees to the training of its people who work in the theater, and for this purpose has set up two dramatic art institutes, one in Québec and one in Montréal, attended by some one hundred students. It also contributes to the Ecole nationale de théâtre in Montréal.

Montréal, Museum of Contemporary Art.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

The Government pays special attention to dramatic writing. It subsidizes the Centre d'essai des auteurs dramatiques (testing center for drama writers) and bursaries are granted by the Commission de la pièce canadienne (Canadian Plays Commission) and by the Aid to Creativity Service. In 1971, the Québec Department of Cultural Affairs granted some $2 million in bursaries and subsidies to the interpretive arts. This amount was almost equally divided between theater and music.

Theater and the dance thus are very much alive and some fifteen permanent companies stage performances regularly. Among the best known companies are the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, the Théâtre du Rideau Vert, the Théâtre du Trident, the Nouvelle Compagnie théâtrale, the Théâtre de Quat'Sous and the Théâtre populaire du Québec. Moreover, some amateur groups choose the theater as a cultural recreation.

Summer theater is typical of the culture and much appreciated by city people who escape the heat of Québec City and Montréal to spend a pleasant evening in the country watching a performance. Frequently, these theaters are set up in abandoned barns, old houses and even in major tourist hotels in the country near the big cities. There is the Sun Valley theater at Sainte-Adèle, in the Laurentians near Montréal, the théâtre de la Marjolaine in the Eastern Townships, the théâtre des Prairies in Joliette, the théâtre des Marguerites in Trois-Rivières and the de la Fenière and du Galendor theaters in Québec and on the Island of Orléans.

MUSIC

When Québec professor and organist Théodore Molt visited Vienna in 1825 he asked Beethoven to write a piece for the cathedral's choir. The result was the canon *Freu dich des Lebens,* an echo of which is heard in the Quartet in B flat major.

Quebecers first made themselves known in the cultural field through their talent for music in general and singing in particular, and they have been well received, listened to and appreciated abroad for a long time. A brief glance at the best known names, Raoul Jobin, Maureen Forrester, Pierrette Alarie, Léopold Simoneau, André Turp, Richard Verreault, Robert Savoie, Louis Quilico, Joseph Rouleau, Claire Gagnier, Colette Boky, Huguette Tourangeau and Claude Corbeil, goes far towards confirming conductor Igor Markevitch's statement that along with the Germans and Italians, Québecers have the most beautiful voices in the world.

The Government finally recognized this by creating an operatic company, the Opéra du Québec, whose structures are supple enough to work within the administrative services of already existing institutions: the Régie de la place des Arts de Montréal and the Régie du Grand Théâtre de Québec. The company performs a great variety of operatic works, from *Samson and Delilah* and *Madame Butterfly* to *L'Heure espagnole* and *I Pagliacci.*

Music has kept time with the rhythm of evolution in Québec. As the public becomes more sensitized to the experiments of avant-garde musicians, the young composers attract a larger audience and their works can now be heard in public performance; credit for this is especially due to the Société de musique contemporaine and to several other music organizations such as

two symphony orchestras, one in Montréal and one in Québec
the McGill chamber orchestra in Montréal
the Pierre Morin chamber orchestra in Québec.

As regards music teaching, there are seven conservatories, located in Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Québec, Val d'Or, Chicoutimi, Hull and Rimouski. These institutions are subsidized and provide free lessons to some 1,500 students a year, under the direction of more than 150 teachers from Québec and abroad.

In addition to the McGill University conservatory in Montréal, attended mainly by English-speaking Quebecers, faculties or schools of music of the University of Montréal and Québec City's Laval University, in keeping with long-established tradition, primarily ensure the training of future school level teachers.

There are several schools of music and most of these are connected to university schools. Best known is the Vincent-d'Indy school which specializes in training the best candidates discovered very early through the network of educational institutions administered by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

Founded in Québec in 1949, the Jeunesses musicales of Canada have been members of the Fédération internationale de Jeunesses musicales since 1950. They have a unique music camp on the wooded slopes of Mount Orford in the Eastern Townships. Facilities include a 600-seat concert hall, a library, musical recital studios fitted with the most modern electronic equipment, a score study hall, cottages for classes and accommodation, and 45 cabins scattered over the countryside, where some 250 students between the ages of 14 and 30 meet in the

summer. They are all dedicated to visual and interpretive arts and courses and these are given under the direction of some thirty Québec and foreign professors, in three sessions of three weeks each.

Music Awards

Each year, the Académie de musique de Québec arranges competitions in singing, the keyboard, string and other orchestral instruments and composition, crowned by the *prix d'Europe* created in 1911 which consists of two $5,000 bursaries awarded by the Department of Cultural Affairs.

In May of each year the *Concours international de musique de Montréal*, created in 1965 by the Institut international de musique du Canada, grants awards to the twelve winners who successfully pass a series of eliminatory tests. This contest rapidly acquired an excellent reputation both for the number and the quality of the young competitors who come from everywhere. The contest is devoted in turn to piano, violin and singing over a three-year cycle. Bursaries total $23,500 and are distributed as follows: first prize $10,000, second, $5,000, third, $2,500, fourth, $1,500, and fifth, $1,000; the seven last winners are awarded $500 each. The prizes are distributed during a concert held in the Salle Wilfrid-Peiletier at Place des Arts.

Song

The Québec renaissance will no doubt be remembered for the creation of a new kind of poet called the "chansonnier", meaning a person who writes songs and not a satirist as is implied in the meaning given the word in France.

These artists stand midway between the ancient troubadours and the singers of negro spirituals, but are closer to the latter when singing of life in Québec; they all follow the same pre-

Montréal, Place des Arts: the Wilfrid-Pelletier hall and Maisonneuve-Port-Royal theater.
(Photo, Bernard Nobert)

cursor, Félix Leclerc. During the last ten years, chansonniers like Gilles Vigneault, Claude Léveillé, Jean-Pierre Ferland, Georges Dor and Robert Charlebois have made their mark in Québec, in Canada and abroad. Our singers also have been highly successful; suffice it to mention the best known, Pauline Julien, Renée Claude and Monique Leyrac.

These artists are popular, especially with young people, because their voices, gestures, poetry and music are the expression of the Québec spirit. So, it is not surprising that Québec songs stand out at such international contests as those held in Sopot (Poland) and Spa (Belgium), and that the contestants often return laden with honors.

Theater

In Montréal

Montréal's Place des Arts is the first complex of its type in Canada; at present, it consists of two buildings housing three theaters. The Salle Wilfrid Pelletier (3,000 seats) was inau-

Renée Claude

Claude Léveillée

Jean-Pierre Ferland

Pauline Julien

Gilles Vigneault

Robert Charlebois

(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

gurated in 1963 and is used mainly for concerts and grand performances. Its beauty and its technical qualities have often been praised by the greatest artists and the finest conductors.

The Maisonneuve and Port-Royal theaters, inaugurated in 1967, are located on the east side of the complex and housed in one building whose design is unique in North America. The first is a modern version of the Italian theater; it has 1290 seats and is used mostly for music-hall shows and by folk groups and various other theater groups. The Port-Royal theater with 823 seats is the home of the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde. The two halls are superposed and operate independently.

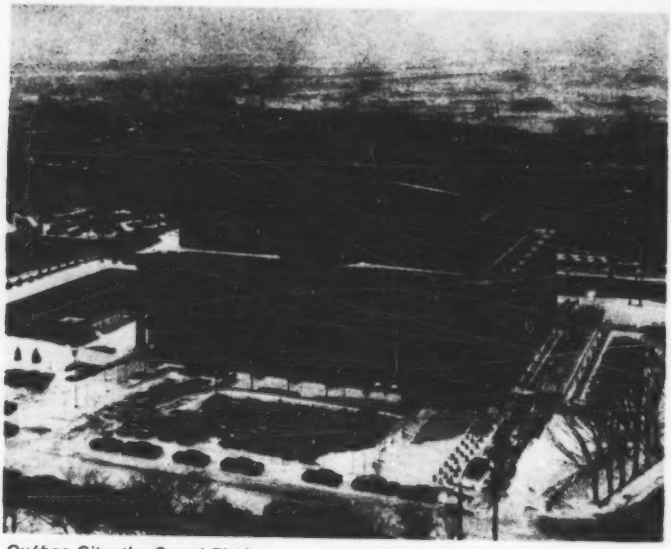
More than 3,500 performances of all kinds, attended by some 5.5 million spectators, were given in Place des Arts between 1967 and 1971. The development of the complex, the principal phase of urban reorganization in east central Montréal, is being carried out in stages. It is already possible to foresee the construction, sooner or later, of other buildings on the west side.

In Québec City

The Grand Théâtre, inaugurated in January 1971, is the result of collaboration between the Québec and Ottawa governments. It contains two halls and the Conservatoire de musique.

The Salle Louis-Fréchette with its 1,800 seats is the largest and was named after one of Québec's great poets who lived at the end of the 19th century. It is used for all kinds of performances — operas, orchestral concerts, recitals, ballet and so forth. It is said that this hall is equipped with one of the two-stage devices in Canada genuinely suited for opera.

The Salle Octave-Crémazie was named after one of Québec's first poets who died in exile in Le Havre in 1879. It is a small theater whose adaptability and versatility lend themselves to the presentation of a large variety of performances. The number of seats ranges from 400 to 900 according to the requirements of the staging and the wishes of the author. The newly-founded



Québec City: the Grand Théâtre.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

Théâtre du Trident company stages Québec's most popular plays in this hall.

From April 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972, the Grand Théâtre presented 346 performances which were attended by 280,000 persons.

Of course, we have mentioned only the leading theaters. There are many others in Montréal and Québec City, not to mention some sixty cultural centers scattered throughout the province. These centers were created in accordance with the wishes of the three levels of Government, to celebrate the centennial of Canadian Confederation in 1967. They are meant to boost cultural life according to the needs of the regions in which they are located.

Montréal: Habitat 67, a new concept in housing, near the Expo islands.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

Architecture

Its daring constructions place Québec contemporary architecture in the van of modern North American creations. It preserves its own identity, however, because of the value of its history built on more than three centuries of eventful evolution.

Although, at first, Québec architecture was only a transposition of rustic styles imported by settlers from the western provinces of France at the beginning of the 19th century, it managed to produce original works and to acquire a distinctive character perfectly adapted to the milieu.

Conservation, restoration, housing and district improvements as well as efforts to achieve harmony between contemporary and traditional styles, help to create the link necessary for making sound and worthwhile changes in urban and rural milieus. Today's architects must use all their skill to accomplish what humble village master masons did so naturally yesterday: to endow Québec with fine works bearing the imprint of a genius unique in North America.

THE CINEMA

Before becoming film makers, Quebecers, at least some of them, had acquired an international reputation as movie actors. Even back in the '20's, Montréal's Fifi d'Orsay (Marie-Yvonne Lussier) and Norma Shearer, to mention only two, were beginning Hollywood careers which continued until fairly recently. The more recent successes scored by Suzanne Cloutier, Geneviève Bujold, Alexandra Stewart and Francine Racette on the French screen are well-known. On many occasions, foreign films have been made on location in Québec City and Montréal, particularly *Fortune and Man's Eyes* (Aux yeux du sort et des humains), an American film made at the old Battlefields Park jail in Québec City, and *La course du lièvre à travers les champs*, filmed in the Montréal region by the French producer René Clément.

Québec really began making its own full-length films in 1945 when *Père Chopin* was produced by the foreign producer Fédor Ozep. Already, though, when one thinks of the giant strides made by the cinema in Québec province, this film seems very ancient. If Canada has achieved certain international recognition in this field, especially over the past five years, this is due largely to Québec's contribution, which has been by far the most active, the most significant and the best organized.

Montréal has always been, and still is, the center of the Canadian film industry. Over a thousand persons are engaged in cinema work there, for the C.B.C., the National Film Board, and in the private sector which comprises some thirty companies. In November, 1972, 37 full-length features were being made in Canada, 25 of them in Québec. Seven of these were made on the Film Bureau's Montréal sets. In the private sector 18 films were produced, ten of them in French. This represents a sizeable increase in volume; the average number of full-length films produced between 1964 and 1967 was seven. In addition there has been a sort of industrial escalation in recent production, directly proportional to the success of Québec films in Canada and abroad. Thus at the end of 1970 the

Micheline Lanctôt, the star of "La vraie nature de Bernadette", a film by Gilles Carle, was widely acclaimed by film enthusiasts in several countries.
(Photo, Carle-Lamy Productions)

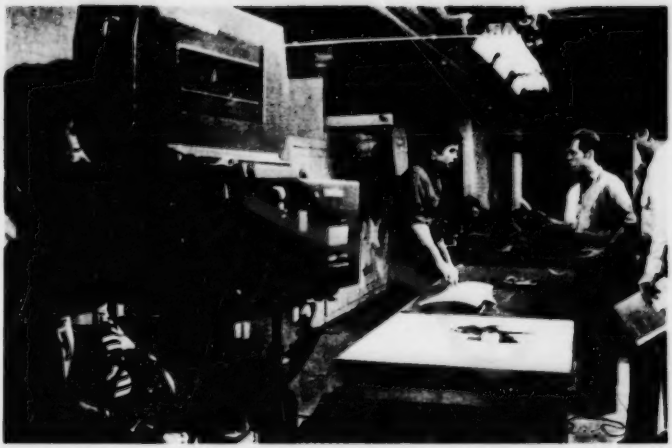
approximate average cost of one 35 mm film was anywhere from $250,000 to $350,000; at the end of 1972 this cost varied between $400,000 and $500,000.

Québec cinema is very largely one of identity. Born of the Canadian tradition of short documentary films, it developed at the end of the '50's as a result of a technical revolution which originated with the English-speaking scenario-writers of the National Film Board. This involved the use of light-weight filming equipment, portable cameras and recording apparatus to attempt to capture certain events live, with no sets. The French film-makers extended this technique since they saw in it an ideal method of pinpointing and accentuating the peculiarities and preoccupations proper to Québec's cultural, social and political situation. From that group which had finally honed the

Geneviève Bujold plays the role of Elizabeth in Claude Jutra's screen version of Anne Hébert's novel, "Kamouraska".
(Photo, Carle-Lamy Productions)

technique of film research came Québec's best-known film-makers, Brault, Carle, Fournier, Lamothe, Jutra, Dansereau, Labrecque and Perrault. In 1964 it produced a film by Gilles Groulx called *Le chat dans le sac;* this marked the first major stage and the first universally-recognized success in the history of Québec's full-length films.

Over a four-year period beginning in 1968 a new kind of cinema took shape which was to prove much more popular; this began with the making of a series of erotic films intended for wide distribution and rapid consumption. Among these were *Valérie, L'initiation* by Denis Héroux and *Deux femmes en or* by Claude Fournier; this last film alone broke all the box office records in Canada, topping the most successful American films which flood Québec as they do the rest of the country.



Filming of "Fortune and Man's Eyes" in the former prison on the Plains of Abraham, Québec City.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

At the same time another trend was developing, more centered on the province itself, which led to the making of a much greater variety of films; some of these were very personal in nature, such as those by Gilles Groulx and Jean-Pierre Lefebvre, and others were of a more commercial and popular type like the films by Gilles Carle and Paul Almond, including productions like those by Roger Frappier and M. André Forcier.

Québec cinema recently took a new course following the success of *Mon oncle Antoine* by Claude Jutra, acclaimed by both the public and the critics; although Jutra's production is traditional by nature, it brings to the screen certain characters and emphasizes a certain reality which cannot help but deeply stir any Quebecer's soul. There are other similar films which attempt to interpret and understand *"homo Quebecensis"*. Among these are *Les smattes* by Jean-Claude Labrecque, *La maudite galette* by Denys Arcand and *Le temps d'une chasse* by Francis Mankiewicz.

On the international scene, 1970, 1971 and 1972 were fruitful years for Québec cinema. *L'homme multiplié* by Claude Godbout and Georges Dufaux was awarded first prize and the gold medal at the 18th International short film week at Barcelona, and was named best experimental documentary film at Montevideo; *L'Acadie, l'Acadie* by Pierre Perreault won an award at the third international French film festival at Dinard; *Mon oncle Antoine* took the awards for best production and best scenario at Chicago's 7th International Film Festival. In addition there were many successful showings of Québec films abroad, such as at the New York Museum of Modern Art and at the 10th Journées cinématographiques at Poitiers where 26 full-length features from Québec were seen by 13,000 viewers. Seven Québec films were shown at London's National Film Theatre; chosen for showing at the Cannes festival were *La vraie nature de Bernadette*, by Gilles Carle, *La maudite galette* and *Les Smattes*. Carle's film was shown simultaneously at five major Paris theatres in the autumn of 1972.

The National Film Board

Several official and private bodies have taken direct or indirect parts in this development. By far the most prominent among these was the National Film Board, subsidized entirely by the Federal government ($10 million per year), whose head office was established in Montréal in 1956. Until around 1967 the best known film makers trained here and the greater part of Québec's film work was done here. Through this body, which by its very nature is not restricted by the requirements of business profits, many important works were produced. It set up a fiction studio in 1969, allowing young producers to create their first works or in some cases to produce a second or a third full-length feature.

The C.F.D.C.

The Canadian Film Development Corporation was set up in 1967 by the federal government; it administers $10 million in appropriations and operates somewhat like a bank. Its function is to promote the making of full-length films, taking account of the particular requirements and tendencies of Canada's various

production centers, Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver. While not a real producer, the C.F.D.C. can invest in film production in return for a share of the benefits; its responsibilities go only this far. It was this body which enabled Québec's film industry to work toward the production of full-length films.

The Québec Film Bureau

Québec was the first province to use films for information and educational purposes; in 1920 there were already 120 specialists making 35 mm silent films for the Department of Agriculture. Following a long period of development and many changes, the Ciné-photography Service was formed in 1941 to become the Québec Film Bureau in 1961; since 1967 it has been attached to the Cultural Affairs Department. The Q.F.B.'s rôle is two-fold: to present the real image of Québec through photographs and films and to provide various official departments and bodies with the technical means necessary for producing and distributing the audio-visual documents which they order from it. It consists of four services, administration, distribution, production and photography, and has two offices, one in Montréal and the other in Québec. It awards contracts to private cinema companies for the production and technical work of 95% of its program of production of pedagogical and educational films.

To ensure the distribution of its documents, the Q.F.B. has two film libraries, in Montréal and Québec City, containing some 14,000 copies of films and which can meet almost 75,000 requests for loans each year; films are either loaned free of charge as a public service or rented out; rental rates vary considerably. In addition, the various television chains and the commercial cinema circuit are showing an increasing number of the Bureau's films.

As to its work abroad, the Q.F.B. has a stock of films in France, at Paris, Bordeaux and Marseille; these are distributed by the general delegation of Québec in Paris; in the United States, this distribution is done by the general delegation in

New York, and at Beirut, Athens and Rome it is ensured through the collaboration of Québec's Department of Immigration. Films have also been sent to Niamey (Niger) and to the cultural center at Tananarive (Madagascar) in French Africa.

The Cinema Supervisory Board

There has been a Board of Cinema Censors in Québec since 1912; in 1967 it became the Cinema Supervisory Board and was attached to the Cultural Affairs Department. Without a doubt this is the most liberal-minded board of its kind in Canada. It has modified its standards considerably and now classifies each film under one of three headings, which replace the old moral classifications: 1 — for all; 2 — for adolescents and adults (at least 14 years); 3 — for adults (at least 18 years). It can also issue visas for the showing of special films intended for particular groups of spectators.

Specialized Bodies

Specialized bodies include a film documentation center comprising a library of some 8,000 volumes and 200 periodicals; administered by the National Library, it is one of the richest of its kind in North America.

The Québec film library provides weekly showings devoted to both the classics and the young international cinema; it takes part in the activities of the Federation of Film Archives and in the organization of Canada and Québec film weeks abroad; it publishes an information bulletin five times a year, entitled *New Canadian Film,* and some 8,000 copies of this are distributed gratuitously throughout the world. Also, in 1972, it inaugurated a film museum in Montréal which gives exhibitions of material and documents used in film-making.

To sum up, vitality and creativity abound in Québec cinema, but it still has its inconsistencies, and the Québec government is well aware of these. The National Assembly is expected to soon pass a general law and set up a governing body which will correct this situation in the near future.

HANDICRAFTS

The origins of Québec's handicrafts mingle with the traditions inherited from France under the Old Regime. After founding his seminary in the 1660's, Mgr. François de Montmorency-Laval, Bishop of Québec, decided to set up the first school of arts and crafts at Petit Cap, at St. Joachim, north-east of Québec. He wanted both clergy and laity to be trained in various artistic disciplines such as architectural drawing and wood sculpture. This school produced masters who established themselves in great numbers in the Québec City and Montréal regions; they laid the groundwork of the tradition and were widely emulated, so much so that by the 19th century the Québec School had been set up under the sculptor Baillargé and there was another school at Montréal where another sculptor, Louis Quévillon, founder of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul's *Atelier des Ecores*, held sway.

By definition and by necessity, handicrafts became rooted in the land. Raw materials such as wood, wool, flax and hemp were abundant. Works, indeed works of art, were produced in ceramics and wrought iron; cabinet making, tinwork, goldsmithing and silversmithing became fine arts. From peasant origins emerged civil, religious and military architecture, many examples of which can be seen along both shores of the St. Lawrence.

Enthusiasm for folk art was renewed in the 1930's; to sustain this "second wind", the government founded the School of Fine Arts, the Ecole des arts domestiques, the Ecole du meuble (furniture school) which became the Institut des arts décoratifs (appliqués) (Institute of interior decorating (applied)) and the Graphic Arts Institute; all these provided sound technical instruction and excellent artistic training.

In some regions, farmers' wives are still hard at work producing cloth which is strictly utilitarian, but now, since tastes have become more refined, they are also displaying to enlightened admirers a cloth which has become perfectly adapted to

modern requirements while still maintaining its original design. In addition, modern Québec's weavers, tapestry-makers, ceramists, enamel workers and sculptors have acquired a reliable technique which has enabled them to exhibit works displaying originality, personality and taste.

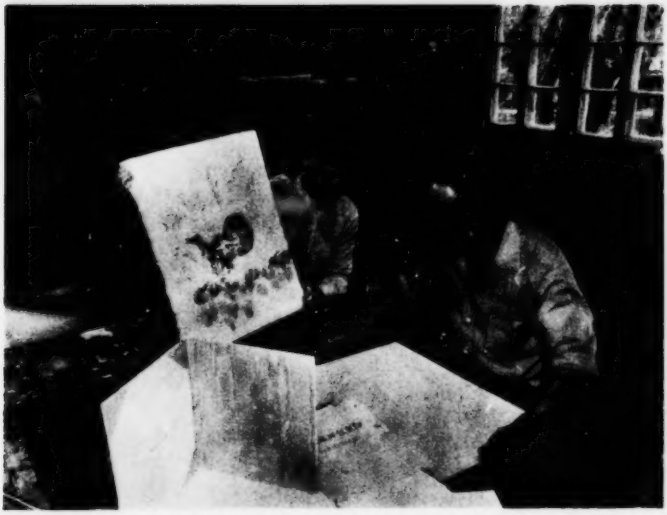
Québec's principal handicrafts products are first of all *catalogne;* in old times this was a rough material made from salvaged ends of cloth; it was later refined and used in many ways as a decoration; hooked rugs are no longer as useful as they used to be and have become a particularly popular form of tapestry; much appreciated by connaisseurs are pottery, ceramics and enamels, characterized by simple, honest lines and deep or translucid colours.

The principal regions renowned for handicrafts are:

The Lower St. Lawrence. The leading handicraft community here is the municipality of Saint-Jean-Port-Joli (60 miles downstream from Québec City). The church here was built in 1779 and in it can be found some remarkable wood statuary. This municipality is the center for wood sculpture which is done by some hundred craftsmen whose work follows a traditional style and is based on themes of country life. Over the last few years, however, a new local school has been attempting to integrate artistic handicraft sculpture toward the environment, to modernize it and to make it more functional, firmly abandoning folklore motifs.

Charlevoix and its localities of La Malbaie and Pointe-au-Pic specialize in a variety of forms of weaving, particularly knopped blankets of traditional design which the weavers' looms produce with remarkable skill.

While on the subject of Charlevoix handicrafts, mention must be made of the St. Gilles paper factory at St. Joseph-de-la-Rive, where America's most beautiful fine paper is made. Thanks to the initiative of a respected Québec writer, Msgr. Félix-Antoine Savard, the generosity of a local industrialist and the efforts of



Craftsmen working at the Saint-Gilles paper mill.
(Photo, Tourism Branch)

two true craftsmen, the high grade veined paper produced here is as fine as that made in Japan, China or France. It is white, blue or green, and flower petals, autumn maple leaves, ferns and hemp strands are added to its pulp. The result is a sumptuous parchment bearing an effigy of St. Gilles as a watermark, and which resembles more a Japanese print than one from a craftshop.

These various types of paper have different names according to the pattern of their inlay — Autumn wind, Birch Silk, or Parchment; since this paper is used for correspondence, matching envelopes are also made.

Montréal, the Laurentides including Saint-Sauveur and Saint-Adèle, the **Eastern Townships,** are centers of ceramists and enamellists; at Saint-Césaire are found iron works.

Art metalwork in Saint-Lambert (Lévis), south of Québec City.
(Photo, Tourism Branch)

The Québec artisan, who has become an artistic artisan, is now flirting with international style designs, but has retained his particular flavor and offers the amateur works of great interest, which can be found at the home of the artisan, in some 500 specialized boutiques, in State stores called Centrales d'artisanat, of which there are five branches, four in Montréal and one in Québec. For the total Québec market, the available figures allow us to estimate $35 million, almost half of which represents import products. The number of artisans who derive their total income from the arts exceeds 2,000.

At the beginning of 1972 an international handicrafts center was inaugurated in Montréal within the framework of Québec's participation in the agency for technical and cultural co-operation among French-language countries.

POPULAR EDUCATION AND SPORTS

The High Commission on Youth, Recreation and Sport has been attached to the Department of Education since 1972. Its functions and duties are to prepare plans and programs for an official policy on youth, recreation and sport, taking account of regional particularities. Its principal objectives are the following:

- to carry out programs or see that they are carried out;
- to promote the development of reception and lodging centers (holiday camps, open air centers, sports and recreation centers and youth hostels);
- to promote the development and training of the personnel in charge of carrying out the programs;
- to collaborate in the preparation of regional or province-wide competitions;
- to encourage mass participation with a view to ensuring the development of a superior class of athletes;
- to advise the Minister as regards the development of sports and physical education within the school system;
- to recommend means of coordination between the departments, the municipalities, the school authorities and any specialized body in order to plan the installation of equipment.

Because of its constitution and operation, the High Commission must deal with problems related to its objectives, which are submitted to it by various specialized bodies such as the Québec Sports Confederation, the *Fédération Québécoise du plein-air*, and *Vacances-Familles*, the youth hostels and several other such organizations concerned with the development and physical health of youth.

Medals from the 1972 Québec Games, in Chicoutimi.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

Principal Sporting Activities

The Québec Games

First held in 1970, these take place at the beginning of August each year in a different town or city allowing thousands of young athletes to compete in some twenty fields, principally athletics. Through these games young athletes have been initiated to new sports, and some of the older sports have become more popular. Québec, and particularly Montréal which will host the athletes at the 1976 Olympic Games, is hopeful that our youth, thus initiated to sport, will make a good showing in those games.

The international swimming classic

This event, held in the month of August each year, attracts the world's greatest swimmers to the shores of Lake St. John; it represents a sizeable test. The distance across this inland sea from Peribonka to Roberval is 21 miles. International records are broken and the quality of performances depends on the weather. Interest is never lacking, however, since the crowd attending this event exceeds 40,000 people.

1972 Québec Games: at the track finishing line.
(Photograph collection, Communications Department)

The Tour de la Nouvelle-France

Officially, this cycling event covers some 500 miles, starting and finishing at Montréal and following a course which covers some of southern Québec's main cities such as Drummondville, Victoriaville, Québec City, Trois-Rivières, Joliette and others. Here as well, the big names in international cycling gather to make this one of the great events of the sporting year. The course is generally flat, although there are a few hills where speed counts and the strongest performers are favored.

There are a great many sporting activities in Québec and these are held both in the height of summer and the depth of winter. They include the following:

- the international canoe classic on the St. Maurice, held at the beginning of September, attended by North America's strongest paddlers;
- the *grand prix* car races at the Mont Tremblant track north of Montréal, which attract the world's best racers;
- the international regattas at Valleyfield near Montréal;
- the very popular games of the Montréal baseball team, the Expos, which was created in 1969 and forms part of the National League;
- many cycling, water skiing, diving and athletic competitions;
- the World Cup alpine ski competition at Mont Sainte-Anne, near Québec City;
- the ice fishing festival for "le petit poisson des Chenaux" at La Pérade, near Trois-Rivières;
- many ice hockey, snowmobiling, skiing, and speed and figure skating competitions held during the various carnivals at Québec, Chicoutimi, Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts and elsewhere;
- each week, several professional hockey teams at Montréal and Québec City, particularly the Canadiens, the Ramparts and the Nordiques, provide thrills for tens of thousands of spectators during a season which extends from October to May.

Lobster garnished with shellfish, a delightfully dry white wine, and a beach in the Lower St. Lawrence region make a couple very happy!
(Photo, Tourism Branch)

GASTRONOMY

If culture implies a certain way of reacting, thinking, looking at the world, in fact of living, it must surely include eating. Québec has her own cuisine which enjoys an excellent reputation throughout North America. Without a doubt Québec is this continent's gourmet's paradise.

This cuisine is directly inspired to a large extent by local dishes from the old provinces of western France; true, the food is slightly heavy but no less tasty. It lacks the delicate refinement of French cooking, and the spiciness of Italian food, but it is hearty fare made to suit the settlers of old, who very quickly became aware of the need for calorie-rich food in order to withstand the rigors of the climate. Meats and flour are the dominant features, in stews, fricassees, *gibelottes,* minced meat, bread and roasts. What dishes are more typically *Québécois* than pig's feet stew, and *tourtière,* a minced mixture of pork and veal in the form of a pie, obviously of Vendean descent. Where else do you find *cretons, rillettes* and *rillons angevins?* There is also the renowned pea soup, smooth and filling, made of white beans; the people of Vendée know this

Spring is the time for sugaring-off and delighting in the delicacies made from maple sap.
(Photo, Québec Film Bureau)

too and call it *mojettes* or *monjettes.* Other dishes are fresh roast pork with drippings, and head cheese . . .

Available resources and the proximity of the Indian also inspired certain creations such as *tarte à la ferlouche,* whose basic ingredients are dried raisins and maple syrup. The sweet sap of the maple tree is used to make a variety of desserts such as sugar pie, eggs cooked in boiling maple syrup and served either hot or cold, and *torquettes* — this springtime specialty is made at the sugar cabin by pouring boiling sap from the tubs onto the snow; this congeals it to make a delectable sweet.

Thanks to its sizeable milk herds, Québec is famous, particularly in the English countries, for its Cheddar-type cheeses which have won several international awards. Other Québec cheeses are less known but just as fine and fragrant, and are much appreciated by connaisseurs of Roquefort, Holland or Port-Salut. There is also the very soft cream cheese made on the Island of Orléans; obviously related to a similar regional cheese from Normandy, this is sold only in the spring for a

Autumn and ripening fruit . . . It's apple-picking time in the huge Québec orchards.
(Photo, Studio Alain)

limited time since it is made during the winter in restricted quantities.

Beer has been brewed in Québec since the 17th Century when Jean Talon was Intendant; Québec beer runs an extremely close second to that made in countries whose hopfields are famous; this beer has won several awards for excellence

over the past years, in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany. Most of it is light or rice beer and Quebecers know it to be the best in North America, which only adds to their appreciation of it.

In 1971, cider shook off the cloak of illicitness, draped on it by obsolete legislation, and made its appearance on Québec tables. Eight plants were making cider in 1972, using 6.1% of the total harvest and 23.3% of the apples intended for the purpose. The harvest in 1970 was 4,468,000 bushels and in 1971 it rose to 7 million bushels.

From the orchards of the Richelieu Valley near Montréal and the Island of Orléans near Québec City, come firm, plump, juicy, sweet apples to which the early autumn frosts impart a unique bright red colour.

They have long been popular with Quebecers in their fresh state, as marmalades or in pies, and from now on will also be used for cider. Quebecers will now be able to add to their gourmet dinners a glass of Calvados . . . Québec style.

There is an infinite variety of local dishes in Québec which by their nutritive qualities and flavor merit sampling; such are the *"soupe à la gourgane"* made of large garden beans, and *six-pâte* (called variously cipâtes, cipailles or cipare) from Lake St. John and Charlevoix, and the Magdalen Islands. This specialty is a deep pie made of the meat of hare, partridge and quail, to which potatoes and bits of lard or bacon are added, and flavored with cloves. In the Magdalen Islands the meat is replaced by fish.

At lunch, when restricted by the schedules of the work day, Quebecers very often enjoy American style meals which are quickly prepared and quickly served. For more carefully prepared meals, over which they can dally longer, there are a wide scale of restaurants renowned for their international cuisine. Still, at family reunions and when entertaining friends at table, the Quebecer always reverts to the traditional meals to which he remains attached.

SOME FAMOUS QUEBECERS

JOLLIET, Louis **Québec, 1645 - 1700**	explorer, discoverer of Mississippi, cartographer, hydrographer to the king, professor, organist, merchant and seigneur
LE MOYNE D'IBERVILLE ET D'ARDILLIÈRES, Pierre **Montréal, 1661 - 1706**	soldier, ship's captain, explorer, colonizer, chevalier de Saint-Louis, privateer and trader; founder of Fort Maurepas (Ocean Springs, Mississippi), of Mobile, Alabama, of Biloxi, Missouri, founder and first governor of Louisiana
LE MOYNE DE BIENVILLE, Jean-Baptiste **Montréal, 1680 - 1768**	brother of the above; founder of New Orleans (1717), governor of Louisiana (1717-1725 and 1732-1743)
LA VÉRENDRYE, Pierre Gaultier de **Trois-Rivières, 1685 - 1749**	explorer and discoverer of Western Canada
ALBANI, (Marie-Emma Lajeunesse) **Chambly, 1848 - 1930**	singer, known in all European capitals and in America lived and died in London
LAVALLÉE, Calixa Paquet **Verchères, 1842 - 1891**	pianist, composer, played in both Americas; director of the New York Opera (1864-1872); organist of Boston Cathedral (1879); author of the Canadian national anthem

LÉRY, François-Joseph de Québec, 1754 - 1824

general engineer of Napoléon's army, chevalier de Saint-Louis, divisional commander at Austerlitz; his name is engraved on the Arc de Triomphe, Paris

DESROSIERS, Léo-Paul Berthier,1896 - 1967

author of historical novels: *Les engagés du grand portage*, published by Gallimard shortly before World War II; a German newspaper named it one of the four best novels of the year

ROUSSEAU, Jacques Saint-Lambert, 1905 - 1970

botanist and ethnologist, periglacial specialist; member of about sixty learned societies, recipient of medals from at least six countries, including the Henri-de-Parville prize (Académie des sciences de Paris, 1949); professor at the University of Paris, 1959-1962; author of countless scientific articles and works

BARBEAU, Marius Sainte-Marie, 1885 - 1969

ethnologist and folklorist for more than 50 years, studied the ethnic origin of the American Indians; discovered exceedingly beautiful totem poles now found in the Musée de l'homme (Paris), the British Museum (London), the Edinburgh Museum, the Royal Museum of Toronto

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TABLE OF EQUIVALENCES

MEASURES, MONEY, TEMPERATURE

cm: centimeter; dm: decimeter; km: kilometer; kg: kilogram; gr: gram; m: meter; ha: hectare; C: centigrade; F: Fahrenheit.

1 inch	= 2.54 cm
1 foot	= 3.048 dm
1 yard	= 0.9144 m
0.62 miles	= 1 km
25 miles	= 40 km approx.

(To convert miles into kilometers, divide by 0.62. For the opposite, multiply by 0.62.)

1 sq. inch	= 6.452 sq. cm
1 sq. foot	= 9.2903 sq. dm
1 sq. yard	= 0.8361 sq. m
1 sq. acre	= 0.404 sq. ha
1 sq. mile	= 2.59 sq. km

1 ounce	= 28.35 gr
1 pound	= 0.45 kg
2,000 pounds (ton)	= 0.91 tons metric

1 pint	= 0.567 liters
1 quart	= 1.135 liters
1 gallon	= 4.543 liters

(One gallon of water weighs 10 pounds or 4.5 kg)

1 Canadian gallon = 1.2009 US gallons (imperial gallon)

1 Canadian dollar = approx. 5 French francs
50 Belgian francs
600 Italian lire
3.5 German marks
4 Swedish crowns

1 English pound = $2,40*

Fahrenheit degrees = 9/5 degrees C plus 32

Centigrade or Celsius degrees = (degrees F −32) 5/9

*(February 1973)

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". . . In retrospect, the successes and failures of the last two or three centuries have given us strength, the strength not to balk at the challenge of the future. Now we are ready, and willing . . ."

Pierre Vadeboncoeur:

LA DERNIÈRE HEURE ET LA PREMIÈRE
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Printed by Atelier Optima, June 20, 1973, in Québec City.

The history, the territory, the political, social, economic and cultural aspects: these are the chapters found in this document published by the Department of Communications: PROFILE OF QUÉBEC.

This is a documented work based on the data available in 1972. It contains a quantity of useful information and valuable documentation, with numerous photographs and detailed tables of statistics. In this capacity it may prove profitable to all, especially to professors, students, researchers, civil servants, senior personnel, businessmen, members of liberal professions, and finally, to those who are interested in Québec, Quebecers and its main activity sectors.

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